## BOOKS-Compare Our Prices!

NOTE: Please read the inside back cover before ordering from this list! All books have hard cover unless stated otherwise.

THE SCOTCH
SPANISH (RUY LOPEZ) OPEN VIENNA OPENING
OPENING REPERTOIRE FOR THE attacking club player SICILIAN, LASKER-PELIKAN KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE NIMZOINDIAN DEFENCE, LENINGRAD ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF CHESS OPENINGS, B

Opening repertoire for black tHE ITALIAN GAME
RUY LOPEZ, BREYER SYSTEM
ATTACK \& DEFENCE IN MODERN CHESS
MODERN CHESS TACTICS TACTICS
CHESS
MY SYSTEM
JUDGMENT \& PLANNING IN CHESS MIDDLE GAME IN CHESS, BOOK l MIDDLE GAME IN CHESS, BOOK 2 GUIDE TO GOOD CHESS
CHESS MADE EASY
SIMPle Chess tactics
gomplete chess strategy:
1 (Planning the Pieces)
(Pawn Play \& the Gentre)
3 (Play on the Wings)
CHESS SACRIFI
PAWN ENDINGS
BISHOP ENDINGS
v KNIGHT ENDINGS
QUEEN v ROOK \& MINOR PIECES ENDINGS
LAWS OF CHESS
F.I.D.E. RULES OF CHESS
games of anatoly karpov KORCHNOI'S 400 BEST GAMES

CHESS IS MY LIFE
HOW FTSCHER WON
OW FISCHER WON
KARPOV v KORCHNOI 1978 MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS, 1908-23 MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS, 1924-37 ALERHINE'S BEST GAMES OF CHESS,

Encyclopaedia of chess
ALEXANDER ALEKHINE
BOBBY FISCHER
25 YEARS OF N.Z. CHESS CH'PS

Botterill \& Harding
'Connell
Harding
Levy $\&$ Keene Soft cover 6.88 ade/Speelman/Povah/B1ackstock Soft 10.48 Barden/Hartston/Keene Bellin Matanovic (Ed)
$\qquad$ 12.59
9.52 Matanovic (Ed) Soft cover $\begin{array}{r}9.52 \\ 27.49\end{array}$ 27.49 27.49
31.61 31.61
Marovic \& Parma
Harding \& Botteri.ll
Blackstock Soft cover 8.00 Harding \& Botteri.ll

## Pachman

Pachman
Ed. Lasker
Nimzowitsch
Euwe 8.00
10.46
Euwe \& Kramer
Euwe \& Kramer

Purdy Kramer
Purdy
urdy
-
achman
Pachman
Shamkovich
Averbakh \& Chekhover
Averbakh
Averbakh
Purdy
USCF
'Conne11 \& Adams
Korchnoi/Wade/Blackstock
Soft cover
10.46

Soft cover 3.45 Soft cover 3.45 9.52
8.35
10.46
11.62

Soft cover 1.85 Soft cover 0.85 soft cover 4.71
$\begin{array}{ll} & 8.35 \\ \text { Soft cover } \\ 7.41\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Soft cover } & 7.41 \\ \text { Soft cover } & 6.86\end{array}$ Soft cover $\quad 8.00$ 14.70 10.10 9.25

Soft cover 0.85 Soft cover 3.20

## orchnoi

Purdy
eene \& Korchnoi
lekhine
Alekhine
Alexander
GoLombek
otov
rady
$\begin{array}{r}0.85 \\ 3.20 \\ \hline 15.00\end{array}$

Soft cover 12.81 Soft cover 6.54 Soft cover 1.85 Soft cover 3.80 0.46 10.46
arapu

NEW ZEALAND CHESS
Registered at Post Office Headquarters, Wellington as a magazine.
Vol. 5 No. 6
December 1979
70 cents


Henry Hookham (1824-1898), first New Zealand Chess Champion in 1879.

NEW ZEALAND CHESS is published bi-monthly by the New Zealand Chess Association P.O. Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland. Months of issue are February, April June, August, October and December

Unless sotherwise stated, the views expressed may not necessarily be those of the Association.

EDITOR: Peter Stuart, 24 Seacliffe Avenue, Takapuna, Auckland, 9
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Tony Dowden (Otago), Ortvin Sarapu IM, Vernon Small (Canterbury) and Tim Spiller (Wellington)

All contributions should be sent to the Editor's address. Unused manuscripts will not be returned unless stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed.

DEADLINES: The deadine for both copy and advertising is the 6 th of the mont preceding the month of issue.

ADVERTISING RATES: $\$ 30$ per full page, $\$ 15$ per column or half page, $\$ 7 \cdot 50$ per half column.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: These are annual and are in New Zealand dollars.
New Zealand $\$ 4 \cdot 50$. Overseas (surface mail) $\$ 6 \cdot 00$.
Airmail: Australia \& South Pacific $\$ 7 \cdot 00$, Asia \& North America $\$ 8 \cdot 50$, South America, Europe \& Africa $\$ 10.00$

Note: All enquiries regarding advertising or subscriptions should be sent to The Administration Officer, New Zealand Chess Association, P.o. Box 8802 , Symonds Street, Auckland.

[^0]NEW ZEALAND CHESS

## Vol. 5 No. 6

December 1979

## Editorial

Well, this issue completes five years of New Zealand Chess and, at least to most of our younger readers, this probably seems like a very long time!
This year, however, saw the centenary of the first New Zealand Chess Championship, played in Christchurch in August/ September 1879. In this issue we review those first hundred years.
officially the event will be celebrated at Upper Hutt over the New Year during the "Centennial Congress." The Congress, which is properly titled the "Burroughs Computers New Zealand Chess Championships," will comprise the usual N. 2 . Championship and Premier Reserve Championship together with the N.Z. Women's Championship and a "C" Grade Championship. It is intended that the N.Z. Women's tournament will be a regular feature of Congresses from now on.
It will be remembered that the Murray Chandler organised international tourna ment (a leg of the Asian GM Circuit) in Wellington during April 1978 was made possible by very considerable sponsorship by Burroughs. Craig Laird's plans for a 1979 Burroughs GM Tournament failed to materialise, however, and Burroughs have now, following submissions by the Pacific Chess Club, offered to sponsor the whole range of NZCA tournaments for a period of three years commencing with the Burroughs Computers N.Z. Chess Championships at Upper Hutt. At the time of writing (early November) the Congress sponsorship is confirmed and we hope that agreement on the complete programme will be reached very soon. The scope of the Burroughs sponsorship programme can be seen in the prize list for Congress - a total of $\$ 5,500$ for the four tour naments.

On a somewhat less happy note is the increase in subscriptions for 1980. The
picture, however, is not quite as black as that painted by the 'gremlins' on the inside front cover of the last issue Sorry about that, folks. The rates ar correct this time. Apart from regula increases in printing costs, the new postal rates (of which we will not feel the full brunt until 1980) have recelve plenty of publicity elsewhere. Needles to add that we have kept an essential fncrease to as low a level as possible. We wish all our readers a very merry the 1980s! I am sure all those who attend the coming Congress will realise our wish.

## NZCA COUNCIL TRANSFER?

For perhaps the first time in New Zealand Chess Association history, delegates at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting will have to decide between nominations for Council from two differ ent centres. Formerly agreement was normally reached between the centres involved beforehand, thus avoiding this type of situation.
The Association's Council is at present located in Auckland and the northern nominees show little change from the 1979 officers. Nominated by North Shore and supported by the Auckland Chess Association membership, they are: President - P.W.Stuart; Vice President - M. G.Whaley; Secretary - D.J.H.Storey; Treasurer - R.A.Feasey; Councillors .Leonhardt, R.W.Smith and P.S.Spiller. The Wellington challenge appears to have resulted from an initiative by Mr T. Stallknecht who has acted as spokesman for the Pacific Chess Club nominees which are: President - W.A.Poole; Vice President - P.Clark; Secretary - A. cillors - C.Clowes, W.Ramsay and $T$ Stallknecht.

## RIGA, RIO-Interzonals

RIGA (USSR), 4-30 September 1979

|  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  | T'1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Tal M. | USSR | x | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | , | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 |  | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 2 | Polugaevsky L. | USSR | 0 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  | $11^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| 3 | Adorian A. | HUN |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $x$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{2}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 |
| 5 | Ribli Z . | hUN | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1/2 | x | 0 |  | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 1 | 11 |
| 5 | Romanishin 0. | USSR | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | x | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1/2 | $\frac{1}{1 / 2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 | Gheorghiu F. | RUM | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 1/2 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | L/2 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7 | Larsen B. | DEN | \% | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 10 |
| 8 | Kuzmin G. | USSR | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1/2 | 1/2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $1 / \frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 9 | Tseshkovsky V. | USSR | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 9 |
| 10 | Miles A. | ENG | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 11 | Tarjan J. | USA | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 8 |
| 12 | Grunfeld Y. | ISR | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\times$ | 0 | 0 |  | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $71 / 2$ |
| 13 | Ljubojevic L. | YUG | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1/2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 0 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 14 | Van Riemsdyk H. | BRZ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | x | 2 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 15 | Bouaziz S. | TUN | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | 0 | 1/2 |  | x | 0 |  | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 16 | Mednis E. | USA | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1/2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2/2 |  | 1 | x | 1/2 | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 17 | Trois F. | $B R Z$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{7}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $x$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| 18 | Rodriguez R . | PHI | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | 4 |

RIO DE JANEIRO (Brazi1), 22 September - 22 0ctober 1979


Now seven of the Candidates for the 1980 match series are known: Korchnoi Spassky, Tal, Polugaevsky, Portisch, Petrosian and Hübner. The two Hungarians, Adorian and Ribli, must play a natch to decide the eighth qualifier. Half the Candidates are from the Soviet Union, only two from the West. Only the second Hungarian will be new to the Candidate matches.

## RIGA

The obvious point here was the large
argin by which Mikhail Tal won the cournament - a fantastic follow-up to his equal first with Karpov at Montreal in May. This time, of course, Tal was playing in his home town, capital of Latvia. Only Kotov (1952) has scored a higher (by $0.15 \%$ !) percentage in an Interzonal. Tal had a dream start four consecutive victories over four of his strongest rivals: iseshkovsky, Polu gaevsky, Romanishin and Kuzmin and was never in danger of losing the lead, let alone not qualifying

Gheorghiu and Larsen made the early unning for the other two qualifying places, both scoring $7 / 9$ to be within half a point of high flying Tal; they then dropped away, Gheorghiu scoring one point from his next four games while Larsen, against Tseshkovsky, Polugaevsky, Romanishin and Kuzmin could manage only half a point. By this time, after round 13, Polugaevsky and Ribli had scored steadily to take over second and third places. These positions were maintained until, after the penultimate round, the leaders were: Tal 13, Polugaevsky \& Ribli 11, Adorian \& Gheorghiu 10
The last round saw a draw between Polugaevsky and Gheorghiu but Ribli lost to Romanishin thus allowing Adorian to catch up by beating Miles with the black pieces. The play-off between Ribli and Adorian was to commence within three days of the end of the tournament but Adorian gained a postponement on medical grounds and the play-off has been taken over by the Hungarians.
POLUGAEVSKY - TAL, English:
1 Nf3 c5 2 c4 Nf6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cxd5 Nxd5 5 e 4 Nb4 6 Be4 Be6 7 Bxe6 Nd3+

 Qe3 Rhf8 19 Rfl g4 20 Nh4

20...Nxf2! 21 Ng6 (21 Rxf2 Rxf2+ 22 Kxf2 Rf8+ with 22 Kxf2 Rf8+ with 21...Rd3! 22 Na Qa4 23 Qel Rdf3 24 Nxf8 Nd3 25 QdI Qxe4 26 Rxf3 $2 x f 3+$ 27 Kfl Qf5 28 Kg 1 Bd4+, $0: 1$.
ADORIAN -- LARSEN, English:

1. c4 Nf6 2 No3 e6 3 e 4 c 54 e5 Ng8 NE3 466 exd6 Ne6 7 d4 cxd4 8 Nxd4 Qxd6 $9 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{Nf6} 10 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{Bd7} 11 \mathrm{O} 0 \mathrm{Qb} 8$ 12 c5 Be7 13 b4! Nxb4 14 Rbl a5 15 Nxc6 16 Neb 19 Nebs Qes 18 Nxx6 $4 x 66$ xbs Bxbs 22 Bx.6 gxí 23 Ca4 Rab 24
 RODRIGJEZ - BOUAZIZ, Benoni:
1 d4 Nft 2 c4 c5 3 d5 eb 4 Nc3 exd's 5 cxd5 d6 6 e4 g6 $7 \mathrm{f4} 4 \mathrm{Bg} 78 \mathrm{Bb} 5+$ Nfd7 9 Bd3 $0-0 \quad 10$ Nf3 Na6 $110-0$ Rb8 12 Be3 Nf6 13 Khl Nc7 14 Bf2 b5 15

Bh4 D4 $16 \mathrm{Nb} 1 \mathrm{Qd} 7 \quad 17 \mathrm{Nbd} 2 \mathrm{Nh} 5 \quad 18 \mathrm{Ng}$ Bxb2 19 Rbl Bf5 $5 \quad 20 \mathrm{f} 5 \mathrm{~h} 6 \quad 21 \mathrm{Ngf} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 7$ 22 Ng 1 Nfg 23 fag6 fxg6 24 e5 Nfxd5 25 Rxf8+ Rxf8 26 exd6 0xd6 27 Ne4 Qe6 $28 \mathrm{Bg} 3 \mathrm{c} 4 \quad 29$ Bxc4 Qxe4 30 Bxc 7 Oxc4 $31 \mathrm{Bxbl} 8 \mathrm{Bb} 732 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Ne} 33_{3} \mathrm{Qel} \mathrm{Bxf} 3$ gxf3 Qd3 35 Rb 2 Qxf3+ $36 \mathrm{Rg} 2 \mathrm{Bc} 5 \quad 37$ Bg3 Be3 38 gel h5 39 BE ? Nd $5 \quad 40 \mathrm{obl}$ Nf4 $410 \mathrm{Ob} 3+\mathrm{Kg} 7 \quad 42 \mathrm{Ob} 2+\mathrm{Kb} 7 \quad 43 \mathrm{Bve} 3$ Qxe3, $0: 1$.
TAL - gheorghiu, sicilian
1 e 4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d 4 Nff 4 dxcs Nxe 5 cxd6 Nxd6 6 Ne 3 Nc $6 \quad 7$ Bff $4 \mathrm{Bg} 4 \quad 8 \mathrm{~h} 3$ Bxal 9 QdS Bgh 10 O-0-0 Bxc2 11 Nd4 Bxd1 12 Nxe6 Qe8 13 Nxe7 Bxe7 14 Rxd6 18 Bt, 5 Re4 4 Re 8 Bg 16 Be 4 Bh 517 Bh 4 Bg 6 18 Bb Re4 le Bg ab 20 Ba? QC4 21 Ra8 25 Rd1 Rel 23 a3 h5 24 Bes
 28 Bxes Rxe8 29 gxh5 Kh7 30 Rd5 Ree 4 31 Kd2 Red4t 32 Rxd4 Rxd4+ 33 Ke 3 Rc4 $34 \mathrm{Kd} 3 \mathrm{Re} 535 \mathrm{Kd} 4 \mathrm{Re} 4+36 \mathrm{Kd} 3 \mathrm{Re} 537$ b4 Rxh5 $38 \mathrm{h4} \mathrm{Kg} 6 \quad 39 \mathrm{Kd} 4 \mathrm{Rf} 540 \mathrm{Ke} 4$ R15 41 Nd5, 1 : 0

GRUNFELD - POLUGAEVSKY, Sicilian Najdorf 1 e4c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Ne 3 а6 6 Bg 5 e6 7 f4 b5 8 e5 dxe 5 9 fxe5 Qc7 10 Qe2 Nfd7 11 0-0-0 0 Nc6 12 Nxe6 Qxc6 13 Qd3 h6 14 Bh4 Bb7 15 Be2 Qc7 16 Rhel Ne5 17 Qh3 b4 18 Nb5 axb5 19 Bxb5+ Bc6 20 Qfu

most of Polugaevsky's rivals had mentally chalked up a zero for him as 20...RC8 21 Qxc6t leads to mate, but Polugaevsky has prepared
20...Nb3+! 21
bl? (Already a decisive mistake; after 21 axbs Black's attack is dangerous but White should be able to defend-analysis suggested a draw as the most likely result) 21...Na5 22 Rd 4 Rc 823 Redl g5 24 Bxc6+ Qxc6 25 Qd3 Be 726 Bel 0-0 27 Bxb4 Bxb4 28 Rxb4 Ne4 29 b3 Nxe5 30 De2 Qe3 31 Re4 Nc6 32 Rd3 Qa5 33 Rh3 $1 \mathrm{Nb}_{4} 34$ c4 Rfd8 35 at of5 36 Rf3 Qg6 $37 \mathrm{~Kb} 2 \mathrm{Qg} 7+38 \mathrm{~kb} 1 \mathrm{Re} 6 \quad 39 \mathrm{c} 5 \mathrm{Nd} 5$ 40 Rc4 Nf4 41 Qb2 Rdl+ 42 Ka 2 Qf8 43 Rfc3 Qd8 44 Rc 2 Nd 345 Qc 3 Qd5 46 Ka 3 Ne5 $47 \mathrm{Rb} 4,0: 1$.
BOUAZIZ - RIBLT, Sicilian Najdorf:
E4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d 4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 Khl Oc? 10 a eb 7 0-0 Be7 8 f4 0-0

Bb7 13 Qel Rac8 14 Be3 Rfe8 15 Rc1
 exd5 exd5 23 Qg2 Ne4 24 Nb 1 Nxd 225 Qxd2 Bb4 26 c3 d4! 27 cxb4 Bxf3+ 28 Kgl Re2 29 Rxf3 Rxd2 30 Rxc8+ Qxc8 31 Nxd2 Qcl+ 32 Nfl axb4 $33 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Qc} 2+34$ $\mathrm{Kg} 3 \mathrm{Kf} 8,0 .: 1$.
MILES - ADORIAN, Queen's Indian Defence: $1 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Nf} 6 \quad 2 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{c} 5 \quad 3 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{bb} \quad 4 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{Bb} 7$ $50-0$ e6 $6 \mathrm{Ne} 3 \mathrm{Be} 77 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{cxd4} 8 \mathrm{Qxd4}$ 12 Re 11 Rfdl Nc5 12 Rac1 a6 $16 \mathrm{~b} 42 \mathrm{Nc} 817 \mathrm{f3} 258$ Nd2 Bxg2 16 Kxg2 Rc8 17 f3 b5 18 cxb5 axb5 19 Qd3 Ne5 20 Qxb5 Qa7 21 e4 Qe3 22 Qfl g5 23 Rc 2

23...Rxa2: 24 Na5 Rxc2 25 Nxe 3 Rcxb2 26 Qe2 g4 1 1 30 Nxd2 Nf3 31 0 Nxd2 Nf3 $\mathrm{Bf} 4 \mathrm{Rxd} 2+$
$\mathrm{Bf} 6,0: 1$.

## RIO DE JANEIRO

Against expectations Mecking took his place in the tournament after all, but he withdrew on doctor's orders after only two rounds - hard luck for first reserve Kavalek. As there were nineteen players there was already a bye - now there were two which made it very difficult to compare scores as the
tournament proceeded.
Robert Hubner made the early running scoring $6 / 7$ but with most of his hardest games still to come; even after a bye, a draw and then a loss he still shared the lead which he held, alone or with Portisch, for most of the time thereafter.
Portisch lost to Torre in the very first round but later wins against Ivkov, Sax, Vaganian and Garcia saw him challenging for the lead after eight rounds. From round nine on he was leader whenever Hübner wasn't and always looked pretty sure to qualify.
Petrosian was never in the lead at any stage (except when it really counted, after the last round.) but was always in the top three or four and was the only undefeated player by the end tournament throughout most of its
length with serious challenges coming from only three others. Timman started very slowly with five draws and one loss but gradually clawed his way through the field to be lying equal finth after 14 rounds; then came three Vaganian) and Timman was third. At this point, with two rounds to go, only four players had real chances and the scores were Portisch 11 , Hubner 11, Timman $10 \frac{1}{2}$ and Petrosian 10. The Hungarian GM looked home and hosed as his remaining opponents were tail-ender Kagan and Shamkovich. Hubner's last game was against Petrosian, the latter then meeting Ivkov in round nineteen. Timman had a bye in round eighteen and white versus Garcia in the final round.
The penultimate round, however, saw Portisch losing to Kagan while Hubner and Petrosian were drawing. The scores were now Hubner $11 \frac{1}{2}$, Portisch 11, Petrosian \& Timman $10 \frac{1}{2}$. Thus Hubner, the leader, was assured of no more than a play-off as he was a spectator in the last round. As it turned out Petrosian gained a somewhat fortuitous win with the black pieces against Ivkov after the Yugoslav overlooked a nice drawing line while his rivals drew their games. The upshot of all this was that Timman missed out on forcing a play-off by just a half point.
The sensation of the tournament was Jaime Sunye, an untitled 22 -year old from the host nation. After ten rounds, and despite having had his two byes, Sunye was only half a point off the lead with 6 points; this included wins over Harandi, Balashov, Portisch and Velimirovic. He maintained exactly this position until after round 13 but then three successive losses (to Torre, Hubner and Ivkov) saw an end to his challenge, though he beat Vaganian in the last round to cap off what was still a huge success.
Rafael Vaganian was the only other player to mount a serious challenge when, after a slowish start, he reached 8 points after 14 rounds to be third equal; that, however, was the end of his scoring - he lost his last four games! Torre made a good start but fell away very quickly and likewise Balashov.
PORTISCH - TORRE, King's Indian Defence: $1 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{Nf6} 2 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{g6} 3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \operatorname{Bg} 7 \quad 4$ e4 d6 5 f3 c5 6 dxc5 dxc5 7 Qxd8+ Kxd8 8 Be3
$12 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Na} 5 \quad 13 \mathrm{~b} 3$ e6 $14 \mathrm{Bh} 3 \mathrm{Ke} 7 \quad \mathrm{is} \mathrm{f}$ Be5 16 £xe6 fxe6 17 Bf 4 Nc 618 Nb 5 nes
Nf6


19 Rd6:? Bxd6 20 Bxd6+ Kf7 21 Rf1 e5 22 Bd 7 Nb 423 Nc7 Rad8 24 Be6+ Kg7 25 Be 7 Nxe 4 26 Bd5 Bxd5 27 cxd5 Rxd5! 28 g 4 ( $28 \mathrm{Nx} \times 5 \mathrm{Nx} 1529$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Bh4 } & g 5 \\ \text { Rc8 } & \text {-t) } \\ 29 \text { Nxd5 } & \text { Nxd5 }\end{array}$ 32 Ka 3 Ne 333 Rgl Nc2+ $34 \mathrm{Ka} 4 \mathrm{Nd} 4,0$ : 1.
BALASHOV - SUNYE, Sicilian Najdorf: 1 e4, c5 $2 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{~d} 6 \quad 3 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{cxd} 4 \quad 4 \mathrm{Nxd} 4$ Nf6 $5 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{a} 6 \quad 6 \mathrm{Be} 2$ e5 7 Nb 3 Be 78 $0-0 \quad 0-0 \quad 9 \quad a 4 \mathrm{Nc} 6 \quad 10 \mathrm{Khl}$ b6 11 Bg 5 Nb4 12 Qd2 Bb7 13 Radl Rc8 14 Bxf6 Bxf6 15 Bg4 Re6 16 Qe2 $2 c 717 \mathrm{Nc} 1$ Rd8 $\quad 18$ Nd3

18...Rxc3 19
bxc3 Na2 20 Ral Nxc3 21 Qe3 Bxe4 22 f4 Bb7 23 fxes dxe5 24 Rael Qc6 25 Qg 3 Ne 426 Rxe4 28 Qxg2 Bxg2+ 29 Kxg2 gxf6 30 Be 2 Rd 431 Nb 2 Rd 232 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\mathrm{Kf} 2 & \text { Rxc2 } & 33 & \mathrm{Nc} 4 & \mathrm{~b} 5 & 34 \mathrm{axb} 5 & \mathrm{axb} 5 & 35\end{array}$ Na 3 Ra 236 Nxb 5 Kg 737 Nd 6 Kg 648 Nc4 e4 39 Ke f5 40 Bfl Rxh2 41 Na $\mathrm{Ra} 2,0: 1$.
PORTISCH - BALASHOV, Nimzoindian Def: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 0-0 5 Bd3 c5 6 Nf3 d5 7 0-0 dxc4 8 Bxc4
 Bd3 Ba5 13 axbs axbs 14 Bxb5 Bb7 15 Rd1 Rab8 16 dxes Bxil 17 gxal Nxes 18 64 NbJ Rbl Qe5 20 bxas Rxb5 21 Kh Qb8 22 Ba3 Rc8


VAGANIAN - TIMMAN, Queen's Indian De-
fence: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 bb 4 a3 Bb7 5 Nc3 d5 6 cxd5 Nxd5 7 e3 Be7 $8 \mathrm{Bb} 5+\mathrm{c} 69 \mathrm{Bd} 30-0 \quad 10 \mathrm{Qc} 2 \mathrm{~h} 611 \mathrm{Bd} 2$

Nd7 12 e4 Nxc3 13 bxc3 c5 14 0-0 Rc8 15 Qb1 Qc7 16 a4 Rfd8 17 Rcl Bc6 18 Be3 Qb7 19 Nd2 Nb8 20 f 3 Bg 521 f 4 Be7 22 Nc4 cxd4 23 cxd4 Na6 24 Nes Nb4 25 Nxc6 Rxc6 26 Qb3 Rdc8 27 Rxc6 Rxc6 28 Bd2 Qd7! 29 d5 Nxd3 30 Qxd3 exd5 31 Khl (31 exd5 Rc5) 31...Rc4 32 exd5 Rc5 33 Be3 Rxd5 34 Qc2 Rd3 35 Bgl Qd5 36 Rel Rd2 $37 \mathrm{Qc} 8+\mathrm{Kh} 738$ Qg4 f5 39 Qh3 Bf6 40 Rfl Qe4 41 a5 bxa5 42 Bxa7 Rd3, 0 : l.
HUBNER - BALASHOV, English:
1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 d6 3 d4 exd4 4 Qxd4

 15 b4 Na4 16 Qc $2 \mathrm{Ne} 517 \mathrm{Nef4} \mathrm{Bd7} 18$ Rel 619 Ne 3 Ng 420 Rb 3 Qe 721 Rdl Nre3 22 Bxe3 Ba4 23 Rd2 524 Ne 2 Bxe2 25 Rxe2 Qf6 26 Rd2 Nc 327 h3 b 28 cxb5 cxb5 29 Kh 2 Rac $8 \quad 30 \mathrm{Bd} 4 \mathrm{Oxd} 4$ 28 cxb5 cxb5 29 Kh2 Rac8 30 Bd4 Qxd4 34 e5 Rfd8 35 Rxc3, 1 : 0 PORTISCH - SAX, English:
$1 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{~g} 6 \quad 2 \mathrm{e} 4 \mathrm{e} 5 \quad 3 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 64 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Bb4+}$ 5 Bd2 Bxd2+ 6 Qxd2 Nxe4 7 Qe3 d5 8 dxe5 Nc6 $9 \mathrm{Na} 3 \mathrm{Bf5} 10 \mathrm{Nc} 2 \mathrm{Ng} 511$

 Be6 18 Rel g5 19 Qg3 Qxf7 20 b3 a5 21 Bg 2 Bxc4 22 Bxc6 bxc6 23 bxc4 Qxc4+ 24 Kbl d3 $25 \mathrm{Qe} 5 \mathrm{Rb} 8+26 \mathrm{Ka1}$ Rh7 27 Re4 Qc2 28 Rhe1 Kg8 29 Qe6+ Rf7 30 Qg6+, 1 : 0 (time).
IVKOV - PETROSIAN, King's Indian Def: $1 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 6 \quad 2 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{~g} 6 \quad 3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 7 \quad 4$ e4 d6


 Nb6 Nxb6 16 axb6 Nf6 17 Nh3 a5 18 $\begin{array}{llllllllll} \\ \text { Rxa5 } & \text { Rxa5 } & 19 \text { bxa5 } & \mathrm{Nd} 7 & 20 & \mathrm{Ng} 5 & \mathrm{Bb} 3 & 21\end{array}$ Kd2 h6 22 Kc3 Ba2 $23 \mathrm{~Kb} 2 \mathrm{Ra} 8!24 \mathrm{a}$ hxg5 25 axb 7 Rb 8 (25...Ra4? 25 Bb5!; 25...Ra5 26 Bc4!) 26 Kxa2 Bxc5 27 Bxc5 Nxc5 28 Be2 Rxb7 29 Rc1 Nd7 30 Rxc6 Nxb6 31 Ba6 Rb8 32 Kbl Nd5+ 33 Kc1 Nf4 34 g 3 Ne6 35 Bc 4 Nd 4


36 Rc7? (36 Rxg6t \& $36 \ldots \mathrm{Kh} 737 \mathrm{Bxf} 7$ Rf8 38 Rxg Rxf 37 , or $36 \ldots$....K 37 Bxf7 Kxf7 38
 Rxf4 Nf3 40 Ke 2 Ne5 41 Rc5 Re8 42 Bb 5

## Sarapu, Aptekar Win at Labour Weekend

ortvin sarapu reports on the BRADBURN FRUIT JUICES LABOUR WEEKEND TOURNAMENT IN AUCKLAND:

The Auckland Chess Centre attracted 44 players for the 1979 Labour Weekend 'ournament sponsored by Bradburns Distributors Ltd. It seems that this cournament is a good last minute warmup for the New Zealand Championships at Xmas; also a last chance for some to twelve The twelve. The time limit of 40 moves in beneficial as far as the per hord wa: lay play was concerned; most Auckland week oves in $1 \frac{1}{\text { h hours }}$ the cost lowes in 1/2 hours at the cost of a and wind was just play. The usual rain hose was just right for chess, 1i prer
The fid a mistake I think.
layers mostly yourgery unrated layers, gainst ore gainst more experienced players. There field and, both sets being identical it was rather confusing for their pponents. All players enjoyed the tournament and the pool table was used to forget bad games in the tournament to for
room.
Round one saw some surprising results, Paul Spiller losing on time (in a won position) to unrated $S$. Hart while indsay Cornford lost to B Wheeler another unrated player.
In round two Robert Smith 'only' drew aginst Wheeler, Peter Green was held to draw by Michael Hopewell and Michael teadman was very happy to gain a draw ersus Dr Henderson who let slip at east half a dozen winning moves. Round three saw Grant Sidnam losing badly to Peter Mataga after refuting he latter's King's Gambit in the openbetter position David Beach beat Tan Dowman to join Mataga and I as the only players with 3 points.
The fourth round was more or less解 for the final placing at the pencega lost to me with his Fren against Beach. The leading scorers now:

Sarapu 4, Smith and Green 312 ; Beach, Downan, Sidnam, Mataga, Power, Freeman, ornford and spiller 3 .
In round five a quick draw for me against Smith was enough to be unpassable as Beach had at least a draw with Green in an endgame and this would prevent the latter from also reaching $4 \frac{2}{2}$ oints. As it happened Beach won that ending with a $1 i t t l e$ he $1_{p}$ from his opponent. Dowman had a good win against Cornford to cone in second equal Cornford missed many chances in a game of fluctuating fortunes as he told it to me. Sidnam was losing to Power in the opening but suddenly Power blundered a piece and resigned. So the New Zealand representative for the Asian Junior Championship had sone good fortune and some bad fortune against Power and Mataga. The prize giving was held up by an eight-hour marathon between Mataga and Freeman, eventually won by the Auckland player
D.O.P. Bruce Winslade proved that we now have many tournament directors who do a good job. Years ago it was very ifficult to replace the usual D.O.P. i he was unavailable

Round-by-round results and scores:

## R. 1 R. 2 R. 3 R. 4 R. 5

Sarapu 0. W29 W19 W15 W6 D3
Beach D.H. W23 W20 W4 L3 W8
Smith R.W. W31 D7 W21 W2 D1
Dowman I.A. W12 W24 L2 W19 W14
Sidnam G. W32 W22 L6 W12 W11
Mataga P.A. W44 W18 W5 Ll W13 4
Wheeler B. W14 D3 L8 W32 W25 3
Green P.R. W34 D21 W7 W9 L2
10 Steadman M. W33 D27 w10 L8 W17
11 Power P.W. W35 D16 W27 D13 L5
12 Hutton I. L4 W35 W26 L5 W29 13 Freenan M. W43 D10 W16 Dll L6 14 Cornford L. L7 W36 W30 W29 L4 Severinsen M.W42 W26 L1 L10 W31 Johnstone R. W41 Dil L13 W27 D22 Spiller P.S: L19 W39 W32 W20 L9 18 Sims I.M. W39 L6 L20 W40 W33
19 Hart S. W17 L1 W22 L4 D21 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 20 Caukwell P. W25 L2 W18 L17 D24 21 Hopewell M. W36 D8 L3 D24 D19 21
R. 1 R. 2 R. 3 R. 4 R. 5

23 Hopewe11 N. L2 W42 W31 D25 L10 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 24 Trundle G, D30 L4 W37 D21 D20 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 25 Brunton D. L20 W41 W28 D23 L7 2 26 Van Dam S. W37 L15 L12 D28 W30 28 Henderson A. W40 D9 L11 L16 W37 28 Rudkins L. L22 W34 L25 D26 W38
29 McCormick R. L1 W40 W23 L14 L12 Stewart M. D24 D37 L14 W35 L26 Brightwell E. L3 W38 L23 W39 Ll5 Adams C. L5 W44 L17 L7 W4l 2 Borovski J. L9 W43 L29 W43 L18 Brightwe11 D. L8 L28 L36 W42 W40 Stewart B. L11 L12 W41 L30 W39 Bartocci K 121 L14 W34 L33 W43 Barnard B. L26 D30 L24 W43 L27 $\mathrm{l}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Garland M. L10 L31 W42 L22 L28 Keith J.G. L18 L17 W44 L31 L35 Calder R. L27 L29 W43 L18 L34 Edmonds L. L16 L25 L35 W44 L32 Hampton R. L15 L23 L38 L34 W44
43 Adams J. $\quad$ L13 L33 L40 L37 L36 0 44 Ward A.N. L6 L37 L39 L4i L42 0
Sarapu won the $\$ 200$ first prize while the five runners-up shared $\$ 250$ for their efforts.

## 0 . SARAPU <br> P.A.MATAGA

French Defence, Tarrasch
1 e4 e6 $2 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 5 \quad 3 \mathrm{Nd} 2 \mathrm{Nf} 64 \mathrm{e} 5 \mathrm{Nfd} 7$ $5 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{c} 56 \mathrm{Bd} 3 \mathrm{Nc} 6 \mathrm{~F}^{7} \mathrm{Ne} 2 \mathrm{Qb} 68 \mathrm{Nf} 3$ cxd4 9 cxd4 f6 10 exf6 Nxf6 11 0-0 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { cxd4 } \\ 12 & \mathrm{Nc} 3! \\ 0-0 & 13 \text { h } 31 ?\end{array}$

Up to here we have been following E.C.O., page 30 , column 18. Other moves given are $13 \mathrm{Be} 3,13 \mathrm{Bg} 5$ and 13 Re 1 with different evaluations. My move is based on the fact that Black cannot now play 13...e5 as atter 14 dxe5 follows 14...Nxe5 15 Nxe5 Bxe5 16 Nxd5! Nxd5 17 Bc4 and white wins a pawn. The text also prevents ...Ng4 or ....Bg4 and provides an escape for the white king.
$13 \ldots$ Bd7 $14 \operatorname{Be} 3$ Qd8
Naturally 14... Qxb 2 is in White's favour - see similar positions in the ooks
15 Rcl
If here 15 a3?! then $15 . . . \operatorname{Rc} 8 \quad 16$ Rel Kh8 17 Rcl Qe8 18 Rc2 a6 19 Rce2 with an edge for White as in Geller Uhlmann, Skopje 1968.
$15 \ldots$ e5?!

After some deliberation, but this seems premature as White is better developed.
16 dxe5 Nxe5 17 Nxe5 Bxe5 18 Qb3 Bc6 19 Nb5!
Black now has the inferior endgame; his isolated pawn is weak and White has a good square in d 4 for his knight
$19 \ldots$ Qd7 20 Nd4
Unclear is $20 \mathrm{Nxa7} \mathrm{Ba} 421$ Qb6 d4 etc. 20 ... Ba4 21 Qb4 Bd6 22 Qd2 Ne4 23 Bxe4 dxe4 24 b3 Bc6 25 Nxc6 bxc6


26 Rfdl!
Not only does Black now have two weak pawns, but there is a pin as well.

26 ... Rad8?
This loses the exchange at least. 26. Rf6 would have permitted a longer resistance.

## 27 Bg5! Bh2+ 28 Kxh2 Qxd2

on 28...Qc7+ follows 29 Bf4! and wins. 29 Rxd2 Rxd2 30 Bxd2 Rxf2 31 Be 3 Rxa2 32 Rxc6, $1: 0$.

Unfortunately we do not have any other game scores from the tournament

## TAWA LABOUR WEEKEND TOURNAMENT REPORT BY PETER HAWKES:

The 2nd Labour Weekend Chess Tourna ment organised by the Tawa Chess Club and sponsored by Fletcher Timber (Tawa) Ltd was run in three grades and attracted fifty entries ranging fro Lev Aptekar to twenty enthusiastic under-15- year-old juniors. It was especially pleasing to see this another example of the encouragement the Tawa club is giving to junior chess in Wellington.
The chess was of the cut-throat variety with many players evincing a refreshing (reckless.?) desire to bash the opponent irrespective of the weight of counter punchig. Reputations were no protection against the scalp hunters
almost found out against Noble and Mitchell respectively. Of 35 games played in the A-grade, only four were drawn - and two of these were the aforementioned quite undeserved swindles by Aptekar and Hawkes. In the B-grade there was not a single draw! The only two 'grandmaster' draws observed were among the juniors.
The tournaments were directed smooth1y and without fuss by Philip Clark in the $A$ and $B$ grades and Paul Turner and Kay Hollis in the Junior grade.

A 15 page tournament bulletin edited by Max Wigbout with a contribution from Paul Turner was sent to all competitors.

## The A-grade

A scenario popular with the pretournament pundits was of juggernaut Aptekar crushing the masses beneath his wheels. Lev won with $4 \frac{1}{2} / 5$ but not in quite this manner.
The surprise of the tournament was Morgan Waterson who belied his lowly bottom-but-one seeding by defeating Spiller and McLaren and drawing with Sarfati. Tim Spiller, on the other hand, had a tournament he would rather forget.
Second equal on $3 \frac{1}{2}$ points came Hawkes, Sarfati and Noble. This was a good result for Noble who seems a particularly strong endgame player.
Round 1: There were three upsets. Noble had a won game against Aptekar with $\mathrm{K}+3 \mathrm{~F}$.vs R but blundered into a stalemate resource (game below). David Johnstone from Palmerston North lured beb Michell s dnawn forward until became buried in the heart of his position and the basis of a terminal attack. Waterson was outplaying Spiller Ruy Lopez (interestingly this the easily the most popular of the tourna east) when Tim sacrificed the touna resigned four moves lat
Round 2: After the second round only Zig Frankel had 100\%. Bottom seeded Bob Mitchell could have joined him but after battering Hawkes throughout he failed to administer the coup de grace in the most economical manner and allowed a perpetual check combination. Noble misperpetual check 'somation. Noble misthen blundered away his queen Sarfati and Waterson drew in quen. Sosition by repetition of moves.
The only real surprise in round three
was Greg Aldridge defeating Leonard McLaren with the black pieces in an Exchange Ruy Lopez. Spiller lost to Johnstone. So, after three rounds, the leaders were: Aptekar, Hawkes \& Sarfati $2 \frac{1}{2}$; Frankel, Johnstone \& Aldridge 2. Round 4: Waterson confirmed his earlier good form when he sacrificed a pawn enabling his rooks to infiltrate McLaren's position along the open file After defending a difficult position against constant Aptekar pressure, Sarfati succumbed in time trouble. Frankel captured a pawn at the cost of a retarded development; after 14 moves he had one piece developed, a knight on a7! Johnstone quickly got the better of Aldridge in a quasi pin variation of the e6 Sicilian. Scores now: Aptekar \& Hawkes $3 \frac{1}{2}$; Johnstone 3; Sarfati, Noble \& Waterson $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
Round 5: If a game in this final round was unfinished at the first time control (and there were four) both players were given 15 minutes to complete the game. This made for some inaccurate but exciting play. At the end of the normal session Aptekar had two pawns for the exchange; at normal rates of play a draw would have been the most likely result but Hawkes went wrong in the time scramble allowing Lev to take first prize of $\$ 120$ and the Fletcher Timber Cup. Sarfati and Noble caught up for a share of second prize by despatching Johnstone and Waterson.

| TAWA A-GRADE | R. 1 | R. 2 | R. 3 | R. 4 | R. 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aptekar L. | D3 | W9 | W5 | W2 | W4 |  |
| Sarfati J. | W7 | D8 | Wll | L1 | w6 |  |
| 3 Noble M. | D1 | L5 | W13 | W11 | W8 |  |
| 4 Hawkes P.D. | W14 | D11 | W8 | W5 | L1 |  |
| 5 Frankel Z. | W13 | W3 | L1 | L4 | W10 |  |
| 6 Johnstone D. | L11 | W13 | W10 | W7 | L2 | 3 |
| 7 Aldridge G. | L2 | W14 | W9 | L6 | W12 |  |
| 8 Waterson M. | W10 | D2 | 14 | W9 | L3 |  |
| $9 . \mathrm{McLaren} \mathrm{L}$. | W12 | L1 | L7 | L8 | Wll | 2 |
| 10 Spiller T. | L8 | W12 | L6 | W14 | L5 |  |
| 11 Mitchell R. | W6 | D4 | L2 | L3 | L9 |  |
| 12 Grkow A. | L9 | L10 | D14 | W13 | L7 |  |
| 13 Ramsay W | L5 | L6 | L3 | 12 | 14 |  |
| 4 Clowes C. | 14 | L7 |  |  | 3 |  |

APTEKAR - NOBLE, Scotch: 1 e 4 e 52 d 4 exd4 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 Bc4 Bc5 5 c3 dxc3 6 Bxf7+Kxf7 7 Qd5+ Ke8 8 Qxc5 Qe7 9

Qxe7+ Ngxe7 10 Nxc3 Nb4 $11 \begin{array}{llllll}0-0 & a 6 & 12\end{array}$ Bg5 h6 $13 \mathrm{Bh} 4 \mathrm{~d} 6 \quad 14 \mathrm{a3} \mathrm{Nd} 3 \quad 15 \mathrm{Bxe}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Kxe7 } & 16 & \text { Nd5+ Kd8 } & 17 & \text { b4 } 4 & \text { Be6 } & 18 & \mathrm{~g} 3 \\ \text { Bxd5 } & 19 & \text { exd5 } & \text { Re8 } & 20 & \text { Nd4 } & \text { g5 } & 21 & \mathrm{f} 4\end{array}$

 Rg4 25 Ne6 c6 26 Rd2 cxd5 27 Rxd3


 $41 \mathrm{Rd} 1 \mathrm{Re} 3+\quad 42 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Rxa} 343 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Re} 344$ 41 Rd1 Re3+ 42 Kg 2 Rxa3 43 h 4 Re 344 Rxb5+ d5 48 Rxb $7 \mathrm{Rf} 4+49 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{~h} 450$ Rh7 Re4+ 51 Kd2 Rg4 52 Rf71? Rh7 Re up his ral Rga sets up his stalemate trap very nicely, beginning with his slst move which sets the stage, his 52 …3 5alls right in 55 Rxh2 Rg3+ 56 Kd2, $\frac{1}{2}$ : $\frac{1}{2}$ in 103.
A.GRKOW - T.W.L.SPILLER, Caro-Kann: l e4 c6 $2 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 5 \quad 3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{dxe} 4 \quad 4 \mathrm{Nxe}$ Bf5 $5 \mathrm{Ng} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 66 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Nd} 77 \mathrm{Bc} 4 \mathrm{Qc7} 8$ Be3 Ngf6 9 0-0 e6 10 Qd2 Bd6 11 Rad1 $0-0 \quad 12 \mathrm{Bd} 3$ Rad8 $13 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Rfe} 8 \quad 14 \mathrm{Qc} 2 \mathrm{a} 5$ 15 a3 c5 16 Ne2 Bh5 17 dxc5 Bxc5 18 Bxe5 Nxc5 19 Nel a4 20 f3 Qe5 21 Ng 3 Qd4+ 22 Qf2 $\operatorname{Bg} 6 \quad 23$ Qxd4 Rxd4 24 Bc 2 Red8 25 Rxd4 Rxd4 26 Bxg6 hxg6 27 Ne2 Rxc4 28 Ne3 Rd4 29 Rcl b6 30 Nc 4 $\mathrm{Nb} 331 \mathrm{Ne} 2 \mathrm{Rd} 832 \mathrm{Rc} 3 \mathrm{Rdl}+33 \mathrm{Kf}$ Nd5 $34 \mathrm{Rc} 2 \mathrm{Nc} 535 \mathrm{Ne} 3 \mathrm{Nd} 3+36 \mathrm{Kg} 3$ Nxe3, $0: 1$.
P.D.HAWKES - Z.FRANKEL, Sicilian:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Qc7 3 c3 Nf6 4 e5 Nd5 1 e4 c5 2 d 443 exd4 6 cxd 46 5 d4 cxd4 6 cxd4 a6 7 Ne3 Nxc3 8
 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Qc2 } & \text { Ne6 } & 12 & \text { d5 } & \mathrm{Na} 7 & 13 & \mathrm{Bd} 3 & \mathrm{~g} 6 & 14 \mathrm{h4} \\ \mathrm{Bg} 7 & 15 & \mathrm{~h} 5 & \mathrm{~b} 6 & 16 & \mathrm{hxg} 6 & \mathrm{hxg} & & 17 & \mathrm{Rxh} 8+\end{array}$
 Bg7 $21 \mathrm{Bh} 6,1$ : 0 .
The B-grade was deservedly won by David Paul with $5 / 5$ - he played most of his main rivals. Second was Brett Jennings of Levin in the surprise of the tournament.
Scores: 1 D. Paul 5; 2 b.Jennings 4; 3-8 J. Usmar, R.Dive, P.Cunningham, K. Chandler, M. Brown \& P.Love 3; 9-14 P. Bennett, P.Chin, M.Staples, I.Macri, A. Ladd \& J.Greenwood 2; 15 B. Delaney 1.

The Juniors battled over eight round for the good prize money. The biggest upset occurred in the third round wh champion (with 8/8) Martin Sims:
M.SIMS - R.WIGBOUT, Queen's Pawn: 1 d4 d5 2 e3 Nf6 3 Bd3 Nc6 4 c4 e6

5 Nc3 Bb4 6 a3 Bxc3+ 7 bxc 3 Bd7 8 Nf 3 $0-0 \quad 9 \quad 0-0$ Re8 10 Qc2 dxc4 11 Bxc4 e5 12 Rb 1 Qc8 13 Qb3 Re7 14 Qxb7 Qxb7 15 Rxb7 Na5 16 Rxc7 Nxc4 17 Rxc4 Bb5 18 NxeS Bxc4 19 Nxe4 Rc7 20 NeJ RxcJ 21 Re1 Rac8 22 Bb 2 Rc 223 Rb 1 Rxb 2 ! and Black won
Scores: 1-2 J.Drga \& R.Wigbout 6 $\frac{1}{2} / 8$; 3 M.Sims $5 \frac{1}{2}$; 4-6 J.Cunningham, P.Cunningham \& M.McLaren 5; 7-1l S.Snopovs, J.Herbert, L.Maher, I.Stones \& M.Thomas 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; 12 J. Pronk 4; 13-15 I.Cowie, M. Johnson \& A.Polaschek $3 \frac{1}{2} ; 16$ S.Keith 3 17-18 B.Carroll \& P.Zimmerman $2 \frac{1}{2}$; 19 M.Reid 1 $\frac{1}{2} ; 20$ G.Callanan 0 .

## LOCAL NEWS

WELLINGTON Chess Club organised the WELLINGTON INTERSCHOOLS tournaments in two sections. The Secondary Schools section was won by Wellington College with $16 \frac{1}{2} / 20$. They were followed by Tawa College 1512 , Onslow College $10 \frac{1}{2}$, Hutt Valley H.S. $9 \frac{1}{2}$, St Bernards College 6 Rongotai College 2.
Naenae Intermediate took the Schools section with $15 / 20$ from Tawa Int. 14 , Raroa Normal Int. 13, Hutt Int. 10, Brooklyn School 6, Wadestown School 2 Wellington College, 1ed by Jonathan Sarfati, won the Skip Hardy Memorial Trophy presented by the Wellington Chess League.

The AUCKLAND INTERCLUB Tournament was again won convincingly by North Shore A who have now won all three Interclub tournaments since their revival in 1977. The team comprised, mainly, o.Sarapu, P.A.Garbett, P.W.Stuart, W.Leonhardt, D.A.Gollogly and J.W.P.Knegt.

Scores in the six-board competition were: North Shore A $36 \frac{1}{2} / 42$, Auckland A 26, Howick-Pakuranga $22 \frac{1}{2}$, University 22, Auckland B 19, North Shore B 161/2, Waitemata 16, Papatoetoe $9 \frac{1}{2}$.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY NEWS: The Club Championship, a 10 -round Swiss with 24 players, was won by Ewen Green with $9 \frac{1}{2}$ points from N.Metge 8, D. Pomeroy $7 \frac{1}{2}$, G.Loh 7, P.K.Beach \& W.J.Vermeer 6.

The field was not as strong as last
year, notable absentees being Clemance, D.Beach, Mataga, Gollogly, B.Watson and

## ivingston

The Club also belped organise Ewen Green's first two blindfold simuls, the first (over 12 boards) at the University being a practise run (score $+10=2$ ) for the N.Z. record which he comfortably took two weeks later with a score of $+12-1=2$ ( $86.7 \%$ )
The INTER-UNIVERSITY Tournament was held in Otago during the August vacation and was won by the Auckland team comprising P.A.Mataga, D.A.Gollogly, B R.Watson and honorary Aucklander Tony Dowden: Canterbury finished only a half point behind with otago third.

The NORTH SHORE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP title for 1979 was shared between Paul Garbett and Wolf Leonhardt, the former suffering a rare club loss against
Bruce Watson. The scores:

12345678901
1 P.A.Garbett $\times 1 \frac{1}{2} 0111 \frac{1}{2} 111118$
 3 P.W.Stuart
5 D. Gollogly
5 D. Gollog1y $000 \frac{1}{2} 00 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} 1111111110$
6 D.H.Beach $000 \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} / \frac{1}{2} \\ & 7\end{aligned}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}7 & \text { A.Carpinter } & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array} 4^{\frac{1}{2}}$
8 G.J.Ion
9 R.A.Feasey $00000000 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1 / 2}{2} 2$
0 N.A.Bradley $00001000000 \times 12$ 11 R.Roundill $00 \frac{1}{2} 0000 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$
W.LEONHARDT - D.H.BEACH, ATekhine Def: 1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 Nc3 (Sound and unpretentious, stressing the development of pieces in preference to pawn manoeurres) $3 . . . \mathrm{Nxc} 3 \quad 4 \mathrm{dxc} 3 \mathrm{~d} 6 \quad 5$ exd6 cxd6 6 Bd3 g6 7 Be3 Nc6 8 Qd2 Ne5 (In vain Black tries to exchange his knight for a white bishop) 9 Be2 Bf5 10 Nf3 Nxf311 Bxf3 Bg 7120000 (If $12 \mathrm{Bxb7} \mathrm{RbB}$ 13 Bc6+ Bd7 14 Bxd7+ Qxd7 with good counterplay for Black) 12...Qa5 13 Kbl Rc8 14 Qd5! Bxc3 15 g4 (White's counterthrust is not without guile either as the black king is still in the centre) 15...Rc5: (If now 16 Bxc 5 , then 16...Be6! winning) 16 Qxb7 Be6? (Too ambitious; perhaps Black was hoping for 17 b3? Qxa2+ 18 Kxa2 Ra5+ with mate to follow) $17 \mathrm{Bc} 6+\mathrm{Kf} 8$ ? $18 \mathrm{Bh} 6+, 1$ : 0. Notes by W. Leonhardt.

Perennial champion Auckland Grammar arn champion Auckland Grammar again won the AUCKLAND INTERSHOOLS
ery close shaye in the semi--final when they drew $3: 3$ with Papatoetoe High; the replay also finished up 3:3 but the tiereak points favoured Grammar. In the other semi-final Rangitoto College beat the Mickey Steadman-led Mt Albert Grammar School $4: 2$ so the top two Northern Zone teams contested the Einal. Auckland cranmar made no race of this, vinning by 5:1.
Mt Albert Gramar won the B-grade from second placed Birkdale College
In the Interinediate Schools section Remuexa, led by the hopewell twins, won by a huge margin, scoring $27 \frac{1}{2} / 30$. Normal was second on 17 , then Glen Eden $15 \frac{1}{2}$, Henderson $14 \frac{1}{2}$, Kélston $11 \frac{1}{2}$, Bruce McLaren 4.
Altogether 28 teams competed and over 170 players were involved.

The AUCKLAND SECONDARY SCHOOLS LIGHTNING Tournament was held at the University with 84 pupils making up 16 teams from 13 schools. The Teams Trophy went to Papatoetoe High with 25 points in a close finish. Second was Auckland Grammat on 24 and then King's College on 23 Top individual scorer was Roy Mathias
(AGS) with $7 \frac{1}{2} / 8$ and then followed Grant (AGS) with $7 \frac{1}{2} / 8$ and then followed Grant Sidnam (King's) 7; I.Lister, H.Luckock \& A.Haydock (all Papatoetoe High) 6. Report: Michael Livingston.

Tony Love won the second round of the OTAGO CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP with $5 / 6$, conceding draws to Philip Paris and Tony Dowden. Paris took second place with $4 \frac{1}{2}$ and Dowden third equal with Malcoimn Foord on $3 \frac{1}{2}$. D. Weegenaar $2 \frac{1}{2}$, J.Adams 12 R. list. M. White won the B-grade From J.
A.J.LOVE - M.R.FOORD, Alekhine Defence: 1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 Nc3 Nxc3 4 bxe 3 d6 5 f 4 Nc6 6 d4 dxe5 7 fxe5 e6? (7 .Bf5) 8 Nf3 b6 9 Bd3 Bb7? (9...Be7 was imperative) 10 Ng 5 : Qd7 $110-0 \mathrm{Nd} 8$ 12 Qh5 g6 13 Qe2 Bg7 14 Ba3: Bf8 15 Bxf8 Kxf8 16 Rf6 Kg7 17 Rafi Rf8 18 Nxh7: (This neat sacrifice cannot be accepted: 18...Kxh7 19 Qh5+ Kg7 20 Rxg6t fxg6 21 Qxg6t Kh8 22 Rxf8 mate) 18...Nc6 19 Qg4 Ne7 20 Ng 5 Nf5 21 Nxe6t fxe6 22 Qxgft Kh8 23 Bxf5 exf5 24 Rlxf5 Qg? $25 \mathrm{Qh} 5+\mathrm{Kg} 826 \mathrm{Rg} 5,1: 0$. Notes by Malcolm Foord

North Shore retained the JENKINS ROPHY when it defeated Auckland University by $15: 5$ in September. Unlike the 1978 match, the Shore top boards paved the way for the win. Results (N. Shore names first) of the top boards: O.Sarapu 1-0 D.H.Beach, P.W.Stuart l-0 P.A.Clemance, P.B.Weir 1-0 N.Metge, D. Gollogly 1-0 P.K.Beach, D.J.Evans 0-1 .Loh, G.L.Pitts 0-1 M.J.Livingston, P.R.Snelson 0-1 D.M.Pomeroy, D.B.Shead 1-0 R.H.Watson, N.A.Bradley 0-1 M.J. Barlow, R.A.Feasey 1-0 W.J.Vermeer.

## LETTER

Dear Sir,
As a member of the NZCA Council I am placed in an ambivalent position when it comes to criticising decisions made by Council. However, as the Regional Counillor for Canterbury I would be failing in my duty if I did not express my opposition to the decision re the National Junior title, especially as I was not at the meeting to express it in person.
Every possible criticism has been made of the organisers for failing to properly advertise this important qualifying tournament for the World Junior Champion ship. If the Council had discharged its function correctly it would have deliver ed the verbal equivalent of a 'left uppercut' to those enthusiastic Wellington administrators who wrote so convincingly to it asking for instant recognition of the winner's right to the title and to represent $N Z$ at the World Junior.
Yet, as I understand it, Council decided to deliver what amounted to a mild reprimand to the organisers, presumably in the mistaken belief that what was history could not be altered. Of course, what Council should have done was to withdraw the title from the event since the winner could in no way claim to be a properly selected NZ Junior Champion The question of whether Michael Steadnan is in fact the best junior in the country or not is really unimportant The fact is this tournament did not prove it and the National Schoolpupils proved that there were at least a few others with a reasonable claim to that honour
If NZCA is really there to represent chess throughout NZ then it should earn its affiliation fees and truly represent all of its members. This ridiculous little tournament in Wellington should
have been 'de-titled' the instant it became obvious that some of the best juniors in the country had been effect ively and unfairly barred from playing If this precedent is allowed to stand it could lead to disastrous consequences if other clubs decide that they too can 'pre-select' participants in national events by the judicious mailing of entry forms.
On a less weighty subject, at various recent tournaments $I$ have attended, attempts have been made to take a democratic vote on smoking in the playing room. In each case the proposal has been rubbished because no-smoking 'was not a condition of the tournament stated on the entry form', although, as Robert Smith accurately noted at the Winstones, other 'less important' issues such as a change in the Swiss rules used, can be altered without any notice. I cannot really believe that an organiser must state that smoking may be banned in the playing room on his entry forms, but to avoid this objection could all organisers please ensure that a statement is included which mentions that a democra tic vote may be taken at the players neeting which all players will then expected to r

Yours misanthropically,
Vernon Small, Christchurch

## HOWICK-PAKURANGA OPEN

VENUE: Pakuranga Cultural Community Centre
DATES: 16/17 February 1980.
PRIZES: First, $\$ 100$; second, $\$ 75$; third, $\$ 50$; fourth, $\$ 25$; plus 4 grades with prizes of $\$ 20$ and $\$ 10$ per grade.

FORMAT: Seven round Swiss (4 rounds on Saturday and 3 rounds on Sunday) with each player having one hour per game.

ENTRIES: Entry fee \$7. Entries close Friday 15 February although late entries at $\$ 8$ may be accepted. Check-in time for players on Saturday, 8:45 am.

For entry forms or further information, write to P.D.McCarthy, 92 Ti Rakau Drive, Pakuranga, or phone 565055.

HISTORICAL SURVEY by PETER STUART

The centenary of the first New Zealand Chess Championship actually passed a few months ago, although it will be officially celebrated over the coming New Year during the 'Centennial Congress' being hosted by the Upper Hutt Chess Club. Only Scotland held an earlier national championship, their first being held in 1867 but the second not until 1884. As 0 Connell (in The Encyclopaedia of Chess edited by Golombek) points out, however, New Zealand's can claim to be the best established national championship, being six months ahead of Scotland. - our 87th Congress will be held over the New Year while the Scots will have theirs in mid-1980.

1879-1896, THE EARLY YEARS
We have broken this article up into periods, some of which may seem to the reader to be rather arbitrary. In some cases he would be quite correct but we felt that such a long period as one hundred years needed breaking down to give a clearer picture
The first New Zealand Championship was held at Bellamy's in Christchurch from 19 August to 4 September 1979. A peculiar condition of entry was that players living within fifteen miles of Christchurch had to pay a five guinea entry fee while others were allowed in Eree; this was to restrict local entries. In the event five of the eight competitors came from the host city Rules of play were as in Staunton's Chess Praxis and the time control was 15 moves per hour, just a shade slower than today's time control. Also interesting was the fact that there were ive(:) arbiters to cope with just four 80 - The prize fund was a tremendous 10 for second and fio for third prize.
The tournament was a double roundrobin (the only one ever) and resulted in a tie, with $10 / 14$, between Henry Hookham (champion of Christchurch) and David R. Hay (champion of Dunedin); the ingle play-off game was won by Hookham after six hours play. Third prize was won by P.F.Jacobsen (Christchurch) on 8 points and then followed R.Bray (Christ church) 71/2, J.C.Veel (Christchurch) 7,

Rev. T.E.Ash (Clyde) 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, A.Newman (Christchurch) 5, and C.Janion (Kumara) 3. Only the champion was to play again in the Championship. Hay left New Zealand between the first and second Championships and died in 1914 in Melbourne at the age of 71 .
There was almost a ten year interval before the second N.Z. Championship which was held over the New Year of 1888/89, also in Christchurch. From then on the Championship has been held annually with the exceptions of four ears during World War I and two years only fourth War II. Hookham (the tour nament was won by A.M.Ollivier who died in 1897) but came back to win the third Championship from yet another new crop of players at Dunedin in January 1890. He was pushed all the way, however, by R.J.Barnes who was to become the game's irst New Zealand 'star' - these two fied for first place but Hookham won the play-off and thus the title.
Barnes won outright the following year with Hookham equal second and then Franz Vaughan Siedeberg became the first to successfully defend his title inning in 1891/92 (5th Ch'p) and 1892 3 ( 6 th $\mathrm{Ch}^{\prime} \mathrm{p}$ ). Siedeberg was born in 1869 and was thus only 22 when he first won the title. He settled in England in 1893 and never returned to New Zealand.
The next three years saw the title go o one-time winners. Joseph Edwards won in 1893/94 (7th Ch'p) having finished last at his only previous attempt! He played in 13 more Championships without conspicuous success and died in 1922 at the age of 65. W.Mackay (pronounced Mackie) won in 1894/95 (8th Ch'p); he also competed in the 9 th, 13 th and 17 th Ch'ps without success. Mackay died in 1933 aged 69. In the biggest field to date (14), W.Meldrum (later BrigadierGeneral William Meldrum, CB, CMG, DSO) won in 1895/96 (9th Ch'p). Meldrum was born in 1865 and died in his nineties. This tournament also saw Hookham's last major prize, third equal with Barnes; he died in 1898 aged 74 years

1896-1906, THE BARNES YEARS
Richard James Barnes was born in 1861
and had already won his first title at the age of 29 , having lost the play-off the previous year; he was an accountant by profession. Barnes won his second and third titles in 1896/97 (10th Ch'p) and 1897/98 (Ilth Ch'p), both by a clear point, and was second behind R.A.Cleland (died 1923, aged 69) in the five-player
vent of December 1898 (12th Ch'p).
In April-May 1900 (13th Ch' p) Barnes ied for first with W.E.Mason but, after drawing two play-off games, lost the hird. In April 1901 (14ch Ch p) Barnes was second in a six-player event behind vid Forsth who harrived fro land shortly before; he invented the hor hand cond for a ritor af was for a time a part-tin orsyth finished second equl in Forsyth finished second equal in the ring for for ess success 1 .
pserne died in for, aged
Barnes won his fourth i901/ 02 (15th (p) with 51/6 and his rift the play-off against John Man erlay off against John Mason. In
 in fur total of 28 , which 22 were consecu ive 28 , 24 ) dive a in 1929 at the age of 68 .
J.C.Grierson became the
J.C.Grierson became the first Auckander to win the NZ title when he won
The 1903/04 (17 Ch P )
The 1903/04 (17th Ch'p) event was ominated by the two Masons, W.E. and , inish Were Mason won the play-off to nnex his second title The following ar A.W. O Davics win his first itle ahe of three Masons - B1ake (in his first Congress), John and W.E

1907-1920, W.E.MASON SETS NEW RECORD
This period began with the 1906/07 (20th Ch'p) Exhibition Year Congress in Christchurch which was dominated by two Australians, W.S.Viner (died 1933, aged 51) first with $17 \frac{1}{2} / 19$ and Spencer Crakanthorp second on 15 . Leading New Zealander was A.W.O.Davies on $13 \frac{1}{2}$. This was the biggest round-robin Ch'p - 20 players.
Davies won convincingly in April 1908 (2lst Ch'p) and Fedor Relling equally convincingly in 1908/09 (22nd Ch'p) when Barnes and Davies took second and
third prizes. Kelling later won a second itle although he is probably better remembered as an administrator (he was on the NZCA Council for 48 years) and publicist. Nevertheless he played in an unlikely-to-be-beaten record 36 Championships, 35 of them ( 18 th - 53rd) consecutively. His results were very variable and this was not helped by the fact that he often reported during these events for the press. Kelling was born in 1865 and died in 1946.
Having twice tied for first and lost play-offs, John Mason won the 23rd Ch'p in 1909/10 by beating J.C.Grierson in a play-off. Altogether John Mason played in nine Ch ps from 1901 to 1911, never fnishing below fifth place. He was born in le no other details held avies and Barnes took the next places
In thind is third title with Davies second and ofend his in $11 / 12$ (25 'p), Ch'p), though only a yles in a play-off.
Gyles again tied for first in 1912/13 (26th Ch'p), this time with Edwin A. eks and J.C.Grierson. It was Griers ho beat both rivals in turn for his riple ties for ther bing in 1975/76). Grierson the 17 Chg in 1975/76) Grierson played died in 1933 at the age of 76
In 1913/14 (27th Ch'p) W.E.Mason equalled Barnes's record of five wins, finishing a point clear of Barnes, Gyles and Davies. The following year 28th Ch'p) saw Kelling's second victory ith $11 \frac{1}{2} / 12$, Barnes finishing second
After this there was a five-year interval before the 29th Ch'p in 1919/20 which was won by W.E.Mason who thus set new record of $6 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{Z}$. titles - one which was to remain for over forty years. W.E.Mason only played in eleven Congresses and, apart from his six wins, had three third places. He gave up Con gress play after the $1920 / 21$ event and ied in Wellington in 1960 at the age of 84 .

## 1920-1929, AN ARBITRARY PERIOD!

J.B.Dunlop, born in England in 1886, first played in 1910/11, finishing in the middle of the field. Exactly ten years later he played in his second Ch'p (1920/21, 30th Ch'p), tying Davies for first and winning the play-off.

Dunlop won outright the following year (3lst Ch'p) and completed the first hattrick in 1922/23 (32nd Ch p) by beating A.W.Gyles in the play-off. In a Championship career similar to that of W.E. Mason, Dunlop was to play in twelve Congresses for six victories (another eleven years was to pass before he won his fourth victory), one second and two third places, never finishing lower than fifth.
Up till the 32nd Ch'p the format was always a round-robin (except for the first, the double round event) although the number of competitors varied from year to year between five and twenty. The 33rd Ch'p in 1923/24 heralded a new system involving preliminary groups although there was no consistency within this format either, except insofar as games played between finalists in a preliminary group were carried over to the final. The first three of these event were won by Australians. In 1923/24 (33rd Ch'p) Spencer Crakanthorp won ahead of J.A.Moir, E.H.Severne and A.W Gyles second equal while C.J.S.Purdy (born 1907) became the youngest champion so far (at 17 years) in 1924/25 (34th Ch p) ahead of A.W.Gyles and F.L.Vaug han second equal. By the Luck Gyles as he became known, had finished second (including three lost play-orfs) no fewer than seven times hile never actually winning the titie Crakp
 was to be his last N.Z. Championship, and J.B.Dunlop th

In 1926/27
In 1926/27 (36th Ch'p) A.W.O.Davies won his third title and, for once, A.W. Gyles was out of the prize money
Dis n play of victories to four Davies died just a few weeks later at the age died just a few weeks later atio while titleholder. In 14 Championships from 1903 onwards he scored four victories, three seconds and three thirds.
J.A.Erskine won the 38th Ch'p in 1928 $/ 29$ with a perfect $8 / 8$, one of only two $100 \%$ scores in 100 years (the other was Cleland's $4 / 4$ in 1898). Erskine was born in Invercargill in January 1872 but lived most of the time in Australia. Most of his chess, however, was played in New Zealand. A man of high intel-
lect and wide scholarship, Erskine would doubtless have won more honours in chess had he devoted himself to the game more single-mindedly. As it was, he played in twelve Championships for two first prizes, three seconds (two after losing play-offs for first) and two thirds. Erskine died in Melbourne in 1960.

## 1930-1941

Another Australian invasion occurred in 1929/30 (39th Ch'p) when G.Gundersen (Melbourne) won, a point ahead of E.H. Severne and C.J.S.Purdy (Sydney). The following year saw a tie between J.A. Erskine and A.W.Gyles - finally Gyles won the elusive title in the play-off
The two Australians were back for the 41st Ch'p in 1931/32 with Gundersen tying for first with Erskine and winning the play-off. Purdy was third. Gundersen died in 1943, aged 61 years.
1932/33 saw an Ang1o-Australian New Zealand Champion when Maurice Goldstein won the 42 nd Ch'p, $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ points clear of Crakanthorp. E.H.Severne was the top New Zealander. M.E.Goldstein was born in England in 1901 and settled in Australia in 1929. He died in Australia in October 1966.

In 1933/34 (43rd Ch'p) J.B.Dunlop won a play-off from 'Hard Luck' Gyles $1 \frac{1 / 2}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ with Severne third.
It was in 1934 that the qualification rules were changed so that the title of New Zealand Champion could only be won by a New Zealander, i.e. one born in New Zealand or who had 1ived in New Zealand for at least six months prior to the Congress. Had this rule always been in force Davies, Barnes and Erskine would each have had one more title and Severne, who never won the title, would have won two! On the other two such occasions (1923/24 and 1924/25) there were ties for top New Zealand spot.
The preliminary system had been scrapped after the 36th Championship but made a brief reappearance in 1934/ 35 ( $44 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{Ch}^{\prime} \mathrm{p}$ ). Erskine won his second title, a point clear of A.W.Gyles and K. Beyer with J.B.Dunlop a further point back. C.J.S.Purdy was back in 1935/36 ( 45 th Ch 'p) and won the tournament but as he was competing hors concours the title went to second placed A.W.Gyles. Gyles was born in 1888 and played in 23 Championships between 1910 and 1957. Four times he came first equal only to
lose the play-off and twice he was joint top New Zealander behind Australians - under today's rules he would have won eight titles. Officially, however, he won just two titles and wa second no fewer than twelve times. Purdy considered Gyles to have been New Zealand's intrinsically best playel behind Wade and Sarapu, although this was written before kodney hillipa arrived on the scene. Gyles died in 1967.

The 46 th Ch'p in $1936 / 37$ was dominated by newcomers. A.R.Abbott took the title at his third attempt with I.Burry (secend appearance) and H.McNabb (first try) equal second. Only Kelling and Erskine of previous whers the worth noting that Mrs Abbott. wou the Prenier Reserve Champion 1904, died 1979) played in only four Congresses all 1979) played in only four congresses told and
S.Hindin (born 1880 's, settled in New Zealand in 1930) won the 47 th Ch'p in Zealand in 1930) won the 47 th $1937 / 38$ at $h$ is second attempt but was never to play again in the Championship. J.B.Dunlop was runner-up. In the last J.b.Dunlop was (48th Ch'p) Dunlop headed McNabb and in 1939/40 (49th Ch'p) he cofed his title successfully with defended his title stuccessfulty with Gyles and Burry second equal equalled W.E.Mason's record of Dunlop equalled W.E.Mason's record
six titles. This tournament also marked the debut of 18 -year old R. Wade (born Dunedin, 10 April 1921). Bob Wade (born Wade learnt the game at the age of he was 15; he joined the Wellington Club when 17 and won the $1938 / 39$ Premier Reserve. He scored $50 \%$ in the 1939/40 Championship. The following year (1940 (41, 50th Ch'p) Wade tied for first place with Dr P.Allerhand but the latter won the play-off. Allerhand was born in Vienna in 1899 and settled in New Zealand just before the war. He played in four Congresses and won two titles.

1943-1951
Perhaps these years should be renumbered 8-1 BS - Before Sarapu: They certainly signal the end of an era as virtually alil the principal pre-Sarapu title contenders are now inactive or deceased.
After a two year break due to the war, the 5ist Ch'p was held in 1943/44 war, the 51 st Ch' p was held in
with ten players and it resulted in a
tie between R.G.Wade and E.H.Severne with the younger player taking the playoff. Severne must be the strongest player never to win the title - this was the closest he got, in his last appearance at the age of 65 . He competed in 27 Championships from 1909 to 1944 for five seconds and five thirds. As already noted the then current rules 'robbed: him of two titles earlier in his career. Severne died in 1954 at the age of 76 .
Wade won again in 1944/45 (52nd Ch'p) with T.Lepviikman second in the now familiar 12 -player round-robin format. With only three exceptions, this format has been followed right to the present day.

The Victory Congress of 1945/46 (53rd Ch'p) saw Tom Lepviikman take the title, one point clear of J.D.Steele and R.G. Wade. Lepviikman (born Estonia in 1900 settled in New Zealand in 1939 after living in the Netherlands for many years. He defended his title successfully in 1946/47 (54th Ch'p) in the absence of Wade who was overseas; J.D. Steele was again second. For the first time since 1904 Kelling, who died earlier in the year, was not competing. Wade was back for his third title in 1947/48 (55th Ch'p); his superiority in finishing $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ points clear of McNabb and Lepviikman was clearer than ever. Wade has not competed again in the New Zealand Championship, having lived in Eng land since 1948 - where he has twice won the British Championship. This was also Lepviikman's last high placing he only played twice more and died in 1968

There were three Congresses between Wade's departure and Sarapu's debut: The first of these was won by A.E.Nield (born 1895, now 1iving in England) ahead of D.I.Lynch and H.McNabb, while Dr Allerhand won his second title in 1949/50 (57th Ch'p) with Dr B.M.Cwilong and D.I.Lynch equal second. It was Dave Lynch's (born 1910) turn in 1950/51 ( 58 th Ch'p) - he finished a full two points clear of H.McNabb, A.E.Turner and ....you've guessed it.... A.W. Gyles. This was Gyles's last prizewinning effort.
1951-1957, SARAPU: 'veni, vidi, vici'
Ortvin Sarapu was born in 1924 in stonia and arrived in New Zealand in
ments in Europe during 1947 through 1949. As those who know hin will attest Ortvin is quite a modest chap and my heading in no way reflects his character. It does, however, most certainly reflect his results in his first four New Zealand Championships starting with the 59th in Napier 1951/52. Sarapu set new record of four consecutive wins and conceded a measiy five draws in 42 games: His margins over second were 3 , $2 \frac{1}{2}, 3$ and 3 points respectively, the respective ruaners-up being D. I.Lynch 1951/52), R.A.Rasa (1952/53, 60th Ch'p), D.F.Wagstaff \& D.I.Lynch (1953/ 4, 61st Ch'p), and A.Feneridis \& A.E. urner (1954/55, 62nd Ch'p).
Sarapu was absent from the next four tournaments. In 1955/56 (63id Ch'p) A. Foulds became one of the youngest 1 leholders at the age of 23 , having already competed once before (1952/53 Bello, R A Rasa and R A. Court P1 . Bello, K.A.Kasa and R.A.Court. May ld Rodney Phillips who was 13 year
The $1956 / 57$ ( 64 th Ch'p) event saw the first tie since $1943 / 44$ when Arcadios Feneridis and Rodney Phillips finished a point clear of A.E Turner. proved difficult to arrange A play-off considerable debate, the two , afrs were declared joint champions. At $14^{\frac{1}{2}}$ Phillips becane the youngest ever national champion. Later the same year the rules were changed abolishing playoffs and allowing joint tenure of the title. The $1956 / 57$ event also saw the last appearance of A.W.Gyles, nearing 70 years of age. Feneridis, of Greek extraction, was born in the Crimea and in Greece before arriving in some Lime land and was already in his fifties by this time.

1958-1967
J.R.Phillips won in 1957/58 (65th Ch'p) with Roger Court finishing second for the second time in his only two appearances; Dave Lynch was third. Whillips Feneridis absent and Sarapu anc Phillips both away at the Australian Championship in Sydney, a close fight Foulds ${ }^{2}$ with Jrik.C.Menzies tied for firs third Foulds (born 1932) equal serious chess (born lejen gave up swo ious chess subsequentiy, having two titles in four Championships

Menzies, born in the mid-1830s, had played once before in the Championship and was to play only once more but without a similar degree of success The big three returned in 1959/60 ( 67 th Ch 'p) to take the top three prizes with Sarapu first, Feneridis second and Phillips third at half point intervals. This was Sarapu's sixth title, thus equalling the record shared by W.E.Mason and J.B.Dunlop.
Sarapu and Phillips cleared out from the field in the 1960/61 (68th Ch'p) event to finish first and second respectively. Richard Sutton, still in his teens, took third prize in this, his second Championship.

Perhaps the greatest upset in the history of the N.Z. Championship occurred in 1961/62 (69th Ch p) when Graham Haase took the title by a half point from Phillips, Feneridis and Sarapu. Altogether Haase has played in thirteen Championships, his next best result being third equal in 1967/68.
Sarapu broke the record for winning the most N.Z. titles in 1962/63 (70th Ch'p) when he tied with R.J.Sutton but the 71st Ch'p in 1963/64 saw Ortvin's second fallure to win the event when $R$. A. Court took the title by half a point from Sarapu with Phillips third. Roger Court played in eight Championships, never finishing out of the top half; he died in 1967 at the tender age of 32. Phillips won his third title in 1964/ 65 ( $72 n d \mathrm{Ch}^{\prime} \mathrm{p}$ ) with R.J.Sutton and 0. Sarapu sharing second place. Sarapu was a convincing winner in 1965/66 (73rd h'p) with a $1 \frac{1}{2}$ point margin over R.J. atcon. Phillips, in what was to be his解 he died tragically in 1969 at the age of having competed in nine Championships for 3 firsts, 2 seconds and 3 thirds nly at his first attempt did he finish ut of the top three.
The 74th Ch'p coincided with the Centennial of the Canterbury Chess Club and the tournament of $1966 / 67$ was a 14 -round from overseas players, 18 of whom were (USSR) took first prize Philiperbak Cardoso was son aitia) was third Sard Paul Dozsa (Aust Zealander was fourth for the top New nine

1968-1979
In a relatively weak field in 1967/68
(75th Ch'p) 19-year old Bruce Anderson won his first title with another Christchurch player, Alan Wilkinson, second. In a very close three-way struggle for the 76th Ch'p in 1968/69 Serapu and Anderson tied for first just a half point ahead of G. Hall. It was Sarapu gain in 1969/70 (77th Ch'p) with Dr W Fairhurst, born in 1908, won eleven cottish Championship titles and oaine he IM Championsip ticles and gaine the M title; he subsequently settled in New zealand. Also playing by inviation, for the first time in 34 years ithout the same success as on earlier occasions.
Richard Sutton collected his second and third titles in 1970/71 (78th Ch'p) and 1971/72 (79th Ch'p). First-timer Paul Garbett was second in 1970/71 and shared second place with A.R.Day the following year. Sarapu was not competing on either of these occasions but he came back for his twelfth title in $1972 /$ 73 ( 80 th Ch'p) ahead of P.
ond and P.A.Garbett third. Garbett shared the $1973 / 74$ ( $81 s t$ Ch'p) title with Sarapu, these two finishing $2 \frac{1}{2}$ points clear of third placed Dr W. A Fairhurst.

The Swiss systere was used for the second time in 1974/75 ( $82 \mathrm{nd} \mathrm{Ch'p}$ ) but with 16 players and 11 rounds, it was anything but a success. Garbett took sole possession of the title ahead of Dr W.A.Fairhurst and L.H.Cornford. Sarapu and Sutton were among those tying for fourth place

The 1975/76 (83rd Ch'p) event saw several records. First there were triple champions, the only other triple tie (1912/13) having been resolved by a play-off. The winning score of 7 points was the lowest ever for eleven round events. Finally, it was title number fourteen for Sarapu. The other two champions were M.G.Chandler (second youngest champion after Phillips) and L.Aptekar. Born in the late 1930 s , Lev Aptekar arrived in New Zealand during 1975. Aptekar was a chess coach in Kiev before emigrating from the Soviet Union Ortvin Saxapa, now in his fifties, showed rew signs of slowing down - he won yet again in $1976 / 7$ ( 84 th Ch'p), well clear of second placed Paul Garbett. Relegation to second by surprise winner Craig loaird in 1977/78 (85th

Ch'p) was followed by Sarapu's incredi le sixteenth title in 1978/79 (86th (This time R.J.Sutton, B.R.Ander-

## LIST OF NEW ZEALAND CHAMPIONS

The columns give respectively the Championship number, venue, date, hampion and his town/city of residence. Abbreviations for towns, etc are: Auck = Auckland, Chch = Christchurch Dun $=$ Dunedin, Ham $=$ Hamilton, Hast $=$ Hastings, Inv = Invercargill, Melb = Melbourne, Nap = Napier, Nel = Nelson, = North Shore, Oam = Oamaru, PN = almerston North, Rang = Rangitikei, oto $=$ Rotorua, Syd $=$ Sydney, Tim $=$ imaru, UH = Upper Hutt, Wang = Wanganui. * indicates play-off necessary.

|  | Chch | 1879 | H. НоокНАМ* | Chch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Chch | 1888/89 | A.M.OLLIVIER | Chch |
| 3 | Dun | 1890 | Н. НоокНАМ* | Chch |
| 4 | Well | 1890/91 | R.J.barnes | Well |
| 5 | Auck | 1891/92 | F.V.SIEDEBERG | Dun |
| 6 | Chch | 1892/93 | F.V.SIEDEBERG | Dun |
| 7 | Dun | 1893/94 | J.EDWARDS | 11 |
| 8 | Well | 1894/95 | W. MACRAY | We11 |
| 9 | Wang | 1895/96 | W.MELDRUM | Rang |
| 10 | Chch | 1896/97 | R.J.bARNES | We11 |
| 11 | Auck | 1897/98 | R.J.bARNES | We11 |
| 12 | Dun | 1898 | R.A.CLELAND | Dun |
| 13 | Well | 1900 | W.E.MASON* | Well |
| 14 | Chch | 1901 | D.FORSYTH | Dun |
| 15 | Auck | 1901/02 | R.J.bARNES | Well |
| 16 | Dun | 1902/03 | J.c.grierson | Auck |
| 17 | Well | 1903/04 | W.E.MASON* | Well |
| 18 | Oam | 1904/05 | A.W.O.DAVIES | We11 |
| 19 | Auck | 1905/06 | R.J.bARNES* | Well |
|  | Chch | 1906/07 | W.S.VINER | Perth |
| 1 | Well | 1908 | A.W.O.DAVIES | We11 |
| 22 | Dun | 1908/09 | F.K.KELLING | Well |
|  | Auck | 1909/10 | J.MASON* | Well |
|  | Tim | 1910/11 | W. E.MASON | Well |
|  | Nap | 1911/12 | W.E.MASON* | Well |
|  | Nel | 1912/13 | J.C.GRIERSON* | Auck |
| 7 | Auck | 1913/14 | W.E.MASON | We11 |
| 8 | Chch | 1914/15 | F.K.KELLING | We11 |
| 989 | Well | 1919/20 | W.E.MASON | We11 |
|  | Dun | 1920/21 | J.B. DUNLOP* | Oam |
|  | Auck | 1921/22 | J. B. DUNLOP | Oam |
|  | Chch | 1922/23 | J.B.DUNLOP* | Oam |
|  | Well | 1923/24 | S.CRAKANTHORP | Syd |
|  | Nel | 1924/25 | C.J.S.PURDY | Syd |
|  | Dun | 1925/26 | S.CRAKANTHORP | Syd |
|  | Auck | 1926/27 | A.W.O.DAVIES | Auck |
|  | Chich | 1927/28 | A.W.O.DAVIES* | Auck |
|  | Well. | 1928/29 | J.A.ERSKINE | Melb |
|  | Wang | 1929/30 | G.gUndersen | Melb |
|  | Roto | 1930/31 | A.W.GYLES* | Well |


| Nap | 1931/32 | G.GUNDERS | Melb |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auck | 1932/33 | M.E.GOLDSTEIN | Syd |
| Dun | 1933/34 | J.b.DUNLOP* | Dun |
| Chch | 1934/35 | J.A.ERSKINE | Inv |
| Well | 1935/36 | A.W.gYLES | Well |
| Auck | 1936/37 | H.R.ABBOTT | Chch |
| Dun | 1937/38 | S.HINDIN | Chch |
| Wang | 1938/39 | J.B.DUNLOP | Dun |
| Well | 1939/40 | J. b. DUNLOP | Dun |
| Tim | 1940/41 | Dr P.allerhand* | Well |
| Well | 1943/44 | R.G.WADE* | Well |
| Auck | 1944/45 | R.G.WADE | 1 |
| Chch | 1945/46 | T.LEPVIIKMAN | Well |
| PN | 1946/47 | T. LEPVIIKMAN | Well |
| Dun | 1947/48 | R.G.WADE | Well |
| Wang | 1948/49 | A.E.NIELD | Auck |
| Auck | 1949/50 | Dr P.allerhand | 1 |
| Chch | 1950/51 | D. I. LYNCH | t |
| Nap | 1951/52 | 0. SARAPU | Ch |
| Tim | 1952/53 | o.SARAPU | Auck |
| Well | 1953/54 | 0. SARAPU | Auck |
| Auck | 1954/55 | 0. SARAPU | Auck |
| Dun | 1955/56 | F.A.FOULDS | k |
|  |  | (A.FENERIDIS | Well |
| Well | 1956/57 | (J.R.PHILLIPS | Auck |
| Chach | 1957/58 | J.R.PHILLIPS | Auc |
| Ham | 1958/59 | E.A.FOULDS | Auck |
|  | 1958/59 | (B.C.MENZIES | Auck |
| Dun | 1959/60 | 0. SARAPU | Auck |
| Auck | 1960/61 | 0. SARAPU | Auck |
| Well | 1961/62 | G.g.taASE | Dun |
|  |  | \%o. Sarapu | Auck |
|  | 19 | (R.J.SUTTON | Auck |
| Auck | 1963/64 | R.A.COURT | 11 |
| Well | 1964/65 | J.R.PHILLIPS | Auck |
| Ham | 1965/66 | O.SARAPU | Auc |
| Chch | 1966/67 | 0. SARAPU | Auck |
| Dun | 1967/68 | B.R.ANDERSON |  |
| Well | 1968/69 | (B.R.ANDERSON | hch |
|  | 1968/69 | (o. Sarapu | uck |
| Auck | 1969/70 | 0.SARAPU | Auck |
| Nel | 1970/71 | R.J.SUTTON | Auck |
| Ham | 1971/72 | R.J.SUTTON |  |
| Well | 1972/73 | 0. SARAPU |  |
|  |  | (P.A.GARBETT |  |
| ch | 1973/74 | \%o. SARAPU |  |
| Dun | 1974/75 | P.A.GARBETT | Auck |
|  |  | ¢L.APTEKAR | We1 |
| UH | 1975/76 | M.G.CHANDLER | We11 |
|  |  | (0. SaRapu |  |
| NS | 1976/77 | 0. SARAPU |  |
| We11 | 1977/78 | C.LAIRD |  |
| s | 1978/79 | 0. Sarapu |  |

## PECORDS AND STATISTICS

The Congress has been held in twelve different centres with Wellington/Hutt hosting it on 19 occasions. Auckland (including North Shore) has held it 18
times; Christchurch 16; Dunedin 14; Wanganui 4; Hamilton, Napier, Nelson \& Timaru 3; Oamaru, Palmerston North \& Rotorua 1.
In the 86 N.Z. Championships to date there have been 93 winners of which 32 were from Wellington and 31 from Auckland. Christchurch and Dunedin produced each. It is noticeable that Wellington names dominated from 1900 to 1920 and again from 1940 to 1948 while Aucklanders have dominated from 1953 onwards
Multiple winners: Of course, the extra seven winners are a result of ties since 1956. In fact, only 42 players have their names engraved on the famous
Silver Rook and exactly half of them have their namies engraved more than once. It is unlikely that anyone else will ever beat Ortvin Sarapu's record of 16 victories. Only four other players have more than three victories to their credit, they being W.E.Mason and J.B. Dunlop, each 6 wins, R.J.Barnes 5 wins and A.W.O.Davies 4 wins.
R.G.Wade, J.R.Phillips and R.J.Sutton each have 3 victories. There are thirteen dual winners: H.Hookham, F.V.Siedeberg, J.C.Grierson, F.K.Kelling, S.Crakanthorp, J.A.Erskine, G.Gundersen, A.W. Gyles, Dr P.Allerhand, T.Lepviikman, F.A.Foulds, B.R.Anderson \& P.A.Garbett.

Consecutive wins: Only two players won more than twice in a row. Sarapu won four in a row starting with 1951/52 and Dunlop won three consecutive titles commencing in 1920/21. Apart from his starting streak, Sarapu has never managed another hat-trick.

Winning scores and margins: Only two players have ever scored $100 \%-$ R.A. Cleland scored $4 / 4$ in the five-player event of December 1898 and J.A.Erskine scored $8 / 8$ in 1928/29. F.K.Kelling scored $11 \frac{1}{2} / 12$ in 1914/15. The best in eleven round events is $10 \frac{1}{2} / 11$, scored by Sarapu in his first, third and fourth championships.

Biggest winning margin in eleven round tournaments is three points, Sarapu being responsible (with help from the other players I guess!) in the same three Championships mentioned in the above paragraph.
Lowest winning score: The triple titleholders of 1976 each scored $7 / 11$ Only thrice more has $7 \frac{1}{2} / 11$ been sufficient to win - in 1911/12, 1974/75 and 1978/79.

Most draws: E.H.Severne (1936/37) and D. I.Jones (1939/40) each drew 10 games out of 13, while M.Taylor ( $1966 / 67$ ) rew 10 out of 14 games.
In eleven round events five players have drawn eight games: E.H.Severne 1932/33), R.O.Scott (1946/47), A.R.Day 1974/75), P.W.Stuart (1975/76) and .M.Green (1978/79).

## Most appearances: Fedor Kelling's

 record of competing in 36 Championships is another that seems unlikely to be beaten. Next comes R.J.Barnes with 28 appearances, then E.H.Severne 27, A.W.Gyles 23 and 0. Sarapu 21.
Kelling played in 29 consecutive congresses (25th to 53rd). Not far behind, with 25 consecutive appearances, is
E.H.Severne (25th to 49th), while R.J.

Barnes with 22 (3rd to 24th) is next.
How many games altogether? The nearest I can come to answering this (due to incomplete records regarding players who withdrew) is $5855 \pm 6$. of these, $4560 \pm 6$ were decisive and 1295 were drawn.

Best Career Performances: The list below gives those players who have played 40 or more games and achieved an average of at least 40\%. Play-offs are not included.
Comparison of such figures is somewhat meaningless. Clearly it is harder to maintain a high average over hunreds of games than over dozens; also, some players improve considerably during their Championships careers while others start playing in the event at or near their peaks. Yet others con tinuing playing until well past their peaks. I will limit myself, therefore, to the observation that Sarapu's aver age score has fallen off during the last few years, but up to 1974 his average was very nearly $85 \%$.

|  | P | W | D | L | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crakanthorp S. | 55 | 41 | 8 | 6 | 81.8 |
| Sarapu 0. | 232 | 158 | 60 | 14 | 81.0 |
| Wade R.G. | 63 | 41 | 15 | 7 | 77.0 |
| Purdy C.J.S. | 70 | 49 | 6 | 15 | 74.3 |
| Phillips J.R. | 99 | 58 | 31 | 10 | 74.2 |
| ason W.E. | 118 | 77 | 20 | 21 | 73.7 |
| Dun1op J.B. | 143 | 86 | 35 | 22 | 72.4 |
| Davies A.W.O. | 161 | 106 | 19 | 36 | 71.7 |
| Erskine J.A. | 145 | 86 | 30 | 29 | 69.7 |
| Mason J. | 101 | 61 | 18 | 22 | 69.3 |

Turner A.E.
Sutton R.J. Burry
Mason
B
Mason B.
Barnes R.J.
Fairhurst W.A
Gyles A.W. Feneridis A. Court R.A. Moir J.A.
Cleland R.A. Garbett P.A. Foulds F.A. Lepvilkman T. Hookham H. McNabb H.
Anderson B.R. Evans C.A. Evans Cijk Van Dijk
Day A.R. Abbott H.R. Menzies B.C. Menzies B.C. Hicks E.A. Forsyth D.
Mackay W.
Lynch D.I.
Anderson G.P.
Miles E.J.
Green E.M.
Kummer F.
Lellevre A.A.
Jones D.I.
Kelling F.K.
Beyer K.
Dodds G.F.
Stuart P.W.
Hutchings F.P
Jensen K.
Fletcher A.L
Cornford L.H.
Douglas A.H. Grierson J.C Cuthbert R.F.
Small V.A
James H.L
Gifford A.
Scott R.O.
Pleasants 0
Lang J.F.
Lang J.F.
Pihl D.
Fletcher N.T.
Mouat J.
Kerr A.G.
Edwards
Belton
143

| P | W | D | L | $\%$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 44 | 21 | 17 | 6 | 67.0 |
| 143 | 74 | 43 | 26 | 66.8 |
| 51 | 26 | 16 | 9 | 66.7 |
| 42 | 23 | 10 | 9 | 66.7 |
| 291 | 173 | 38 | 80 | 66.0 |
| 44 | 18 | 22 | 4 | 65.9 |
| 259 | 148 | 43 | 68 | 65.4 |
| 121 | 64 | 29 | 28 | 64.9 |
| 88 | 50 | 14 | 24 | 64.8 |
| 71 | 32 | 27 | 12 | 64.1 |
| 45 | 25 | 6 | 14 | 62.2 |
| 99 | 45 | 33 | 21 | 62.1 |
| 42 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 61.9 |
| 75 | 39 | 14 | 22 | 61.3 |
| 93 | 50 | 13 | 30 | 60.8 |
| 126 | 59 | 35 | 32 | 60.7 |
| 91 | 42 | 24 | 25 | 59.3 |
| 44 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 59.1 |
| 66 | 33 | 11 | 22 | 58.3 |
| 88 | 31 | 38 | 19 | 56.8 |
| 50 | 22 | 12 | 16 | 56.0 |
| 42 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 56.0 |
| 313 | 113 | 124 | 76 | 55.9 |
| 148 | 64 | 36 | 48 | 55.4 |
| 75 | 36 | 11 | 28 | 55.3 |
| 48 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 55.2 |
| 192 | 72 | 64 | 56 | 54.2 |
| 85 | 35 | 22 | 28 | 54.1 |
| 90 | 41 | 15 | 34 | 53.9 |
| 55 | 16 | 27 | 12 | 53.6 |
| 58 | 25 | 11 | 22 | 52.6 |
| 46 | 19 | 10 | 17 | 52.2 |
| 79 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 51.9 |
| 408 | 186 | 50 | 172 | 51.7 |
| 96 | 31 | 37 | 28 | 51.6 |
| 70 | 32 | 8 | 30 | 51.4 |
| 77 | 23 | 33 | 21 | 51.3 |
| 44 | 18 | 9 | 17 | 51.1 |
| 44 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 51.1 |
| 55 | 21 | 13 | 21 | 50.0 |
| 47 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 50.0 |
| 53 | 13 | 25 | 15 | 48.1 |
| 196 | 78 | 32 | 86 | 48.0 |
| 44 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 47.7 |
| 44 | 10 | 22 | 12 | 47.7 |
| 108 | 44 | 12 | 52 | 46.3 |
| 53 | 19 | 11 | 23 | 46.2 |
| 204 | 62 | 63 | 79 | 45.8 |
| 146 | 53 | 26 | 67 | 45.2 |
| 115 | 44 | 13 | 58 | 43.9 |
| 44 | 15 | 8 | 21 | 43.2 |
| 52 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 42.3 |
| 44 | 13 | 11 | 20 | 42.0 |
| 41 | 14 | 6 | 21 | 41.5 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 11 | 27 | 28 | 48 |
| 46 | 40.9 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 40.3 |  |  |

## WORLD JUNIOR REPORT

I set off to Norway with Nigel Metge confident in my finishing third to last if I played well. As it happened, I played like a beginner and came fifth to last, so you weren't far wrong, Nigel.

Skien is a small Norwegian town where everything is expensive, especially Coca Cola. All the players were bedded in either of two hotels. Luckily I was placed in the Müllerhotel Grand where everybody had to eat the supposed 'food' they served up; that was really rough and after about round nine we organised a group and complained. The meals improved considerably after this and we thanked the cooks when the tournament was over.
The next shock came when we received our pocket money. They had advertised (\$10) per day - but it transpired th this amount was for the duration of the tournament. I managed okay but some players, including the Turkish and French representatives, had only taken enough spending money to last until the $\$ 10$ per day was paid. As a result, borrowing on a large scale took place, followed by gambling nights which produced a lot of tired players.

I had arrived two days before the tournament and thought this would be enough to get over the eleven hour time difference. I tried but when it gets light at about 4:00 am and dark at 10:00 pmit is extremely hard to get accustomed to these hours.
The first person I met was Yasser Seirawan who went on to win the tournament. He is a really colourful guy and made the trip much more enjoyable. I discovered from him and his second John Donaldson (a strict vegetarian) that Dowden had given them the impression that New Zealand juniors know a lot about specific openings but absolutely nothing about any other phase of the game. They now presume we know nothing about any phase of the game:
I must say that I am sure that Murray Chandler would have put on a much better showing but if $I$ had to do it over again, I would too.
The Ibsen-huset was the playing venue and a fantastic place it was. All the players were roped off from the spectators and to top off this great feeling,
everybody wanted your autograph, even though you may have been on the bottom boards.
The players met at 10:00 am for the opening ceremony followed by the drawing of numbers. I drew number 3 and, according to the draw, I was due for the black pieces against number 4 , who was Stacchini from Brazil. I played a Classical Dutch and until just the move before he won I still thought my posifound to my surprise that I was feeling extremely tired during the third hour of play. This has never happened to me of play. This has never happened to
before and I was wondering what was happening.
Round two saw me white against Jhunihnuwala (Hong Kong) and this was another disaster. The opening was an irregular 1 d 4 and by move 35 the position was totally drawn but, as he had just turned down a draw offer, I came up with a scheme which was a loser all the way. Having just messed up a chance for an easy half point I was determined to score in the next round.
Round three and at last a score on the board. As white against Barbeau of Canada I again ventured an irregular 1 d4 and lost a pawn early; luckily it turned the advantage over to me and I put it to good use and probably had good winning chances. I so badly wanted something on the board, however, that I swapped off into a totally drawn endgame where even my brilliance couldn't coccoct another losing scheme.
Round four saw me black against Ramesh (India) and against my French he played the King's Indian Attack. I had completely forgotten everything about this opening, wasted a few tempi with my queenside attack, and got completely wiped out with a beautiful knight sacrifice by Ramesh.
But worse was still to come. As white against Candelo (Venezuela) I transposed into a Schmid Benoni and had a good advantage when I started playing moves that I couldn't even explain to myself immediately after the game. Meanwhile he started to break out and in no time at all my game fell to
pieces.
Well, by now I had grovelled my way to the bottom board and, with only $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 5 , I was determined to beat

Terada of Japan; so far in the tournament Terada had faced two Marshalls had declined both and lost both. I thought it would be a good gamble that this time he would accept the pawn and, hopefully, also lose. We played the and after 8...d5 he thought for about and after 8...d he thought for about half an hour and then accepted the pawn. I was inwardly jumping with joy all the acceptance lines. It became all the s.ce the the opening as he took 130 minutes play the main line of Spassky's varia tion. He then made a mistake and I won in 24 moves. A very pleasing win for me.

Now I had slight hopes that maybe I would begin to play as I was back in New Zealand, but this was not to be and, although I gained a draw with Karp of Luxembourg, I discovered to my horror that I was probably winning. But another half point to give me $2 / 7$.
My only other win came in the 8th round when, as Black against an Exchange French, I made the most of each move and it seemed to me that my oppohave to work to lose Exchange French - he seemed to achieve thi with ease.

Round nine found me white against Mahmoud from Tunisia and he transposed my irregular 1 d4 into a Sicilian which I knew absolutely nothing about. I made an ambitious piece sacrifice but only got two connected passed pawns which he then allowed to the sixth rank. He was luckily able to sacrifice his knight back for one of the pawns and go into a rook and pawn ending which was totally drawn. By now I had equalled Dowden's 1978 effort and in the tenth round I only wanted a draw to make sure that I bettered his score. As it happened my opponent, Pons of Monaco, didn't make this task very tough because, as White, he exchanged everything off in the Dragon which $I$ confronted him with and an early draw was agreed.
Round 11 saw me with the black pieces against Pazos of Ecuador and the end of ay run of games without a loss. I again played the Classical Dutch and, as in the first round, I was totally wiped out. This gave me the impression that either the Classical Dutch is a bad opening or I can't play the kind of po-
sitions that arise from it. Somehow, I think the latter is a better conclusion As White in round 12 against Heilinger of Austria I ventured a 2 c3 Sicilian and gained a slight advantage with which I was unable to achieve anything and a draw was agreed after 30 moves. During the game Heilinger kept writing $R$ ' after his moves and he explained to me after the game that he was offering for draw.

Going into the 13 th round $I$ had $4 \frac{1}{2}$ and probably reached a winning game when I came up with another losing scheme to finish 52 nd . I am pretty sure that normally I could have been expected to score about 7 points in a tournament like this.
Scores: 1 Y.Seirawan (USA) 10/13; 2
 YUG), R.Douven (NL), A.Negelescu (RUM) \& J.Plaskett (ENG) 8 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$; 7-11 IM M.Petursson (ICE), I.Morovic (CHI), A.Groszpeter (HUN), M.Wiedenkeller (NOR) \& R . Tomaszewski' (POL) 8; 12-17 G. Barbero (ARG), IM V.Ravikumar (IND), K.Jhunjhnuwala (HK), E.Curtin (IRE), IM A.Jusupov (USSR) \& I.Rogers (AUS) $7 \frac{1}{2} ; 18-23 \mathrm{E}$. Handoko (RI), J.F.A.Sequeira ( $P O R$ ), M Pasman (ISR), T.Toshkov (BUL), R.LaU (BRD) R.Cul (PKI) 7; 24 -34 R.Valkesalmi (FIN), J.O.Fries Nielsen (DEN), P.Motwani (SCO), B.Svensson (SWE), H. (DOM) (SYR), A. (DOW), P.Pazos (ECU), B.Zuger (SWI), S. 39 Ma (NOR) \& Bar) (CAN $6 \frac{1}{2}$, 35 Ma Hongding (PRC), I.Gazik (CZ), M (NOR) (GRA), C.Boussios (GRE) \& J.Berg (DAR) N Clifford (NAL), aeed (UAE) A (COL) C.Sel (TRK) M MEX), J.Cespedes COL), C.Sel (IRK), M.Ramesh (IND), 51.: $50-51$ (A) L.Tello Candelo (VEN) (TUN) 5; 52 M Steadman (NZ) 42; 53 TUN 5 ; 52 M.Steadman (N2) $4 \frac{1}{2}$; 53 M Praathen (NOR) $3 \frac{1}{2} ; 56$ Y.Terada (JAP) 1

The Director of Play, Arnold Eikrem, tan the tournament very smoothly and the only problems he had were in making he draw in the last few rounds when players were drawn up about two groups to get a new opponent.
A word too for the rest days; there weren't any! That meant thirteen round without a break and this began to tell towards the end. As for Norway, it is a very beautiful country with really
beautiful people. I have never played in such nice conditions and this was mostly due to the people
When the last round was over and Seirawan had won, a group of us including Yasser, John Donaldson, Pons and his second from Monaco, Petursson from Iceland and myself went out to celebrate; that night the Pizza Parlour was open until 8:00 in the morning, the day of the prize-giving.
Overall the tournament was a great experience and, apart from the result I enjoyed myself immensely. The only sad bit about the tournament was that leave all come to an end and I had hough you promise to keep in touch, you realise that you won't see most of them again.
I must explain that Dr Fairhurst, my second and coach, tried everything to get something out of me but I'm afraid I was a hopeless case and I just could not play good chess for some reason; I would probably have done worse without his help. I would also like to thank everybody who helped me raise the funds, especially my mother who slaved for six weeks to this end. I would never have reached the target without the aid of some really generous people.

TERADA-STEADMAN, Ruy Lopez: 1 e 4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 (Luckily he did not play any funny lines as $I$ was not prepared for them) 4...Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Rel b5 7 Вb3 0-0 (The first indication of the Marshall although it can still transpose; usually $7 . . .66$ is played) 8 c3 d5 9 exd5 (Terada declined the other two games with 9 d4 but this is no problem after 9...exd4) 9...Nxd5 10 Nxe5 (White could still decline but his acceptance was welcome as he was tactically sponged in his last two Marshalls) 10...Nxe5 11 Rxe c6 (There are a few alternatives but not nearly as satisfactory) 12 d 4 Bd 6 13 Rel Qh4 14 g 3 (14 h3? Bxh3 15 gxh3 Oxh 3 and White must play either 16 f4 or 16 Re5 to stave off matel 14...Qh3 15 Qd3 Bg 4 (This forces the transposition into Spassky's Variation, the critical line) 16 Qfl Qh5 17 Be 3 (17 Bdl? Bxdl 18 Rxdl f5 is clearly better for Black) 17...Rae8 18 Nd2 Re6 19 Bdl? (A mistake at last!; better moves are $19 \mathrm{a4}, 19 \mathrm{Bxd5}$ or 19 gg 2 ) 19...Bxd1 20 Raxdl f5: (This is almost certainly
winning already) 21 Nb 3 (Alternatives ose just as quickly, e.g. 21 c4 bxc4 22 Qxc4 Kh8 23 Nfl f4, or 21 Qe2 Qg6 Khl f4 23 gxf4 Nxf4 24 Qfl Nd3 25 Qg2 Pxg2 26 Nfl Rxe3 27 Nxe 3 Rxf2 28 Rxt, $0: 1$, BoucchecterSpassky 1964) 21...f4 22 Bxf4? Nxf4 23 Rxe6 Nxe6 $24 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Nxf4}, 0: 1$.
STEADMAN-KARP, French Tarrasch: 1 e 4 e 6 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 f4 c5 c3 Nc6 7 Ndf3 Ra5 (With the idea of ..b5 \& ...b4) 8 dxc5 Qxc5 9 Ne 2 (Aiming to put pieces on d4) $9 \ldots \mathrm{~b} 5$ (A sur prise; 1 only knew of $9 . . . Q b 6$ lo 1 H3 (We3 with a slight an Be3 Ned4 QJ (With the obvious plan of Be3, 4
3 (So as to be able to answer 13 as (So as to be able to 14 bxa3? totally missed 14 b4 which looks to be otaily nissea lu buich loomple quite a reasonable reply 14 Rb8 1 0-0 (Perhaps 15 . h6 preparing this 2 0 16 Ng5 617 h 4 (Obviousiy is ve2 is lotter so as to keep the queen of b there is no hurry to crash ut of b2; there is no hurry to crash open the black king - it won't go away) Bxd4 +20 Oxd4 Ba6 and 19 0-0 Bxd4+ 20 Bxd4 203 oxa Ba6 and 19 0-0 Bxa4+ 20 Blackl 19 Rb3 20 h 5 Bxd 21 Qxd4 lack) $19 \ldots \mathrm{Rb} 3$ 20 h5 Bxd4 21 Qxd4, 12 : $\frac{1}{2}$. I agreed a draw because $I$ could Analysis runs 21...Oxc3+ 22 Oxc3 Rxc3 23 hrg hag6 24 Kd RC7 (forced) 25 Rh (25 Rh7 allows 25...f6) Res 26 Rahl and now there are two possibilities: 1) 26 ...Nf8 $27 \mathrm{Rh} 8+\mathrm{Kg} 728 \mathrm{Nh} 7 \mathrm{Kxh} 829 \mathrm{Nf} 6+$ Kg7 $30 \mathrm{Nxe8}+\mathrm{Kg} 831 \mathrm{Nxc} 7$ winning, or 2) 26...Kf8 $27 \mathrm{Rh} 8+\mathrm{Ke} 728 \mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{~h} 7 \mathrm{Rf} 8 \quad 29 \mathrm{Rg} 7$ Nc5 30 Rhh 7 Ke8 31 Bb5+ Bd7 32 Nxf7 (this is the move $I$ missed) and again White probably wins).
DOUVEN-SEIRAWAN, Queen's Indian Defence: $1 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 6 \quad 2 \mathrm{c} 4$ e6 $\quad 3 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{~b} 6 \quad 4 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Ba6} 5$ Qa4 Вb7 $6 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{c} 5 \quad 7 \quad 0-0$ cxd4 8 Nxd4 Bxg2 9 Kxg2 Be7 10 Rdi 0-0 11 Ne3 a6 12 Qc2 Qc7 13 b3 Nc6 14 Nf3 Qb7 15 Bb2 Nb4 16 Qb1 b5 17 a3 Nc6 18 cxbs axb5 $19 \mathrm{Ne} 4 \mathrm{Nxe4} 20$ Qxe4 d6 21 Kgl Rfc8 22 h 4 NaS 23 Qd3 $624 \mathrm{RaC1}$ $25 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{Ne6} 26 \mathrm{b4} 5 \mathrm{~g}, \mathrm{~g}$ hag 28
 Rxc1 32 Rxcl Q17 33 Rh1 Qg6 34 Qh8 Ke6 38 Rh6, $1: 0.0$ Bb2 e5 37 Rh7

SEIRAWAN-BARBERO, English: l c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 e3 Bb4 5 Qc2 Bxc3 6 Qxc3 Qe7 7 a3 a5 8 b4 axb4 9

| axbl Rxal | 10 | Qxal e4 | 11 | h5 exf3 | 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Bd3 Oh4 16 Ke 2 c 517 Qa8 Nd6 18 Rg 1 f6 19 Qd5 Kh8 20 Qxc5 Qxá2 21 Rg 3 h5 (DIAGRAM)

$22 \mathrm{Rxg} 7 \mathrm{Kxg} 723 \mathrm{Qg} 5+\mathrm{Kf} 724 \mathrm{Qxf} 6+$ Ke8 25 Bg6+ Nf7 26 Be5, 1 : 0.

## More from Overseas

LUBLIN: I-3 Moiseiev (USSK), Tseitlin (USSR) \& Vogt (DDR) 10/17; 4-7 Schüssler (SWE), Luczak (POL), Espig (DDR) \& B. Tvanovic (YUG) $9 \frac{1}{2} ; 8$ Bilek (HUN) 9 ; $9-10$ Przewoznik (POL) \& Ghinda (RUM) 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; 11-16 Prandstetter (CZ), Plachetka (CZ) Jakobsen (DEN), Nicevski (YUG), Szymczak (POL) \& Fedorovich (USA) 8; 17
Kuligowski (POL) 6; 18 Jamroz (POL) 5

POLANICA ZDROJ, 6-24 August: 1 GM Razuvaev (USSR) 10/15; 2 GM Filip (CZ) 912 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$; 3-5 GM Knaak (DDR), GM Jansa (CZ) \& GM Farago (HUN) 9; 6-8 IM Timoshenko (USSR), Bielczyk (POL) \& Arnason (ICE) 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; 9-11 GM Spiridonov (BUL), IM Adamski (POL) \& GM Spassov (BUL) 8; 12 cm Planinc (YUG) 6; 13 IM Schinzel (POL) $5 \frac{1}{2} ; 14$ IM Pokojowczyk (POL) 5; 15 Kruszynski (POL) 4; 16 Borkowski (POL) 312.

There was a beautiful finish to the game Pokojowczyk-Timoshenko


The Dr Staudte Memorial Tournament at

BONN, 11-21 August, was won by GM Hort (CZ) with 7/9. GM Stean's withdrawal because of illness caused problems for the organisers but GM Hecht (BRD) agreed to take his place and make up the three games already played. GM Sahovic (YUG) was second on 6 while GM Hecht, IM Böhm (NL) \& IM Van Riemsdyk (BRZ) shared third place on $5 \frac{1}{2} \ldots 10$ players

KIEL (2nd Saemisch Memorial Tournament): 1 GM Vadasz (HUN) 71/2; 2-3 GM Schmidt ( $P O L$ ) \& IM Schussler (SWE) 7; 4 IM Ghinda (RUM) 61 (RUM), IM Soos (BRD), GM Parma (YUG) \& IM Schneider (SWE) 6; 9 Wockenfuss (BRD) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; 10 Eising (BRD) 4; 11 Neumann ( $B R D$ ) 3 ; 12 Marxen ( $B R D$ ) $2 \frac{1}{2}$.

Several Interzonal competitors played training matches shortly before the two Interzonals. In the Netherlands Timman had already won his eight game match with Polugaevsky before losing the las game. Hubner and Hort met in West Germany.

## TIMMAM

POLUGAEVSKY
$1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 0 \quad 4 \frac{1}{2}$

HUBNER
HORT
$1 \frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} 1 \frac{1}{2} \quad 3 \frac{1}{2}$

The annual tournament at SOCHI (USSR) was a category 8 (2444) event with almost perfect title norms: $\mathrm{GM}=10.9 \mathrm{~S}$ and 19 7.95. Two untitled players i Haritonov and the IM norm
Scores: 1 IM Rashkovsky (USSR) $10 \frac{1}{2} / 15$ 2 GM Sveshnikov (USSR) 10; 3-4 Psachi (USSR) \& Haritonov (USSR) 912 ${ }^{2}$; 5-6 GM 7 Antoshin (USSR) \& GM Gufeld (USSR) $8 \frac{1}{2}$ (USSR) \& GM Suetin (USSR) 712 , $10-12$ GM Zaitsev (USSR) GM B IVanovic (YUG) \& IM Harts (OSSR), GM B. Tvanovic (YUG) tin (CZ) \& TM Chitesu (RUM) 6; 15 GM Barczay (HUN) $5 \frac{1}{2} ; 16$ IM Möhring (DDR) 2.

The 1979 BENEDICTINE INTERNATIONAL acknowledged as being the third strongest annual international event in Britain, was held in Manchester early in september, just a week after the Lloyds Bank Masters. Continued on page 152.

## World Corres. Ch'p Semi-final

by RICHARD SUTTON
I have finally concluded the World Championship semi-final in Correspondence Chess with 8 points out of 12 , half a point below the lowest qualifying finalist. I lost to G.Andersson (Sweden) and S.M.Sokolov (USSR) and won against Sterle (Yugoslavia), Hamada (Japan), Toth (Hungary), Denenoj (USSR) and Siklos (Canada).
There were some very hard fought games, especially when it got down to queen and pawn endings. I felt my opening play was a bit suspect and in the wo games I lost I never really got out of my opponent's prepared opening:
The following game is typical of the struggles I was involved in and shows the need for constant vigilance - one move can spoil a perfectly good position. It is said that the hardest thing in the world is to win a won position, but perhaps there is one thing harder to save a balanced one! The loser is the one who suffers the last attack of nerves.
This happened here and, as the game teetered in the balance, my opponent lost because he could not bring himself to take the most aggressive line when it involved the loss of material. In the end the preservation of his material was only temporary and he lost it in much worse conditions.

WORLD CORRES. SEMI-FINAL, 1975-78

## R.J.SUTTON L.TOTH

Nimzoindian Defence
1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 b6 5 Bd3
Possibly 5 Ne 2 is more aggressive.
$5 \ldots$... Bb7 6 Nf3 0-0
Black has quite a wide choice here, 6...Ne4!? being the most popular. Other choices are $6 . .5$ and 6 .... Bxc $3+$

## 7 0-0 c5 8 Na 4 !?

Forcing an exchange of pawns in the centre, after which White's central pawn structure is slightly superior: but this is counterbalanced by the loss of time involved in the knight move. A similar loss of time is entailed by 8 33 Bxc3 9 bxc3 Be4! 10 Be2 Nc 6 Nd2 Bg6 12 f3 d5
Perhaps best is 8 Bd2!? as in

Giporic-Kaplan 1974 (Informator 18/ 590).
$8 \ldots$ cxd4 9 exd4 Be7 10 Rel
In order to be able to answer 10...ds with 11 c5 bxc5 12 dxc5 Nfd7 13 b4 and 14 Bb 2 , or $12 \ldots$ Nc 613 Bf 4 .
If $10 . .$. Bb4, then 11 Bd2 Bxd2 12 xd2 Nc6 13 Nf3 and White consolidates his superior central position.
$10 \ldots$ d6 11 Bf4
This uatural developing move is somewhat innocuous and in the end the bishop is harried away from any useful square. Tf White intends in any event o play b2-b4, perhaps he should do so now.

11 ... Nbd7 12 Rc1 Re8 13 b4
Finally preventing ...ds since then Wite obtains the queenside majority with c5. But for a move or two the queenside is loose and, while white is re-organising it, Black develops a kingside initiative.
13...g6 14 a3 Nh5 15 Bh6 $\operatorname{Re} 8 \quad 16$ c3 Ng7 17 Be4!?

Although White has an advantage in sace, he seeks exchanges which will reduce its effect! But Black's adroit manoeuvring has blunted any conceivable initiative White might take and the threat is 17...Nf5, exchanging one of White's bishops for the knight
If 17 Bf 4 , then 17...g5! 18 Be 3 (18 Bd2 Nf5) 18...ff5 with a kingside attack 17 ... Bxe4 18 Nxe4 Nf5 19 Bf4 Nf6 $20 \mathrm{Nxf6}+\mathrm{Bxf6} 21$ 0d 3 h 5

White still has a slightly superior central position and chances on the queenside. To maintain the balance, lack must threaten counter-measures on the kingside.
$22 \mathrm{a} 4 \mathrm{~g} 5 \quad 23 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{Kg} 7 \quad 24 \mathrm{Nd} 2 \mathrm{~g} 4 \quad 25$ d5?!

A rather nervous reaction which is the cause of much trouble later on, since it opens up the black squares to the enemy forces. 25 Nb 3 intending 26 Bf4 was preferable.

$$
25 \ldots \text { Nxe3 } 26 \text { fxe3 }
$$

The alternatives are not attractive either. After 26 Rxe3 exd5 27 Qxd5

Rxe3 28 fxe3 Qe8; or 26 Qxe3 exd5 27 Qxe8 Qxe8 28 Rxe8 Rxe8 29 cxd5 Bg 5 followed by $30 \ldots$ Bxd2 and 31 ...Re4, White falls badly behind in the endgame.


There now follows a prolonged series of manoeuvres in which Black attempts to capitalise on his control of the black-square complex and White sets up the 'second rank defence' with his two rooks.

26 ... Be5 27 Re2 Qh4 28 Nf1 Rc7 29 Rcc2 Rec8 30 e4
Connecting his pawn chain and preparing Ne3.
$30 \ldots$ a5?!
As it turns out, this move weakens Black's b6 as much as White's c4. On the other hand the fixing of White's queenside pawns makes them much easier targets for a marauding rook or queen, so the move is very tempting. From now on White must at all costs avoid the exchange of queens, since the balance of weaknesses at c4 and b6 would then be lost.
$31 \mathrm{~b} 5 \mathrm{Qg} 532 \mathrm{Ne} 3 \mathrm{Bf} 4 \quad 33 \mathrm{Nf} 1 \mathrm{Qe} 5$ 34 g 3
An important decision; it gives the king more 'air' but risks the thrust ...h4. White reckoned that his 'second rank defence' would repel boarders if the kingside was opened.
$34 \ldots$ Bg5 35 Kg 2 Rh8 36 Ne 3 !
Now the knight attacks the g-pawn so ...h4 is not possible; and if 36 ... Rh6 37 Rcd2 Rd7 38 Rdl Rf6 39 Rfl. I did not feel happy since Black had so many different ways of continuing. But foreseeable plans I could deal with:

1) $36 .$. Kf8 (intending $\mathrm{Ke} 7-d 7-\mathrm{cs}$ - b7) 37 Rcd2 Ke7 38 dxe6 fxe6 39 Nd5+: ;
2) $36 . .$. Bxe3 37 Qxe 3 h 438 gxh 4 :
(38 Qxb6 gives Black better chances) 38 e5: Rxh4 $39 \mathrm{Qg} 3 \mathrm{Qxg} 3+40 \mathrm{Kxg} 3 \mathrm{Rh} 841$ e5!

36 ... Bxe3!? 37 Qxe3 Rhc8!


A good move, if followed up correctly; White seems unable to hold his pawn phalanx intact. On 38 Qd3 follows 38.. Re7 and 39...Rce8 when the pressure on the e-file is unbearable. Also, if White accepts the sacrifice by 38 Qxb6, then $38 . .$. exd5 39 exd5 Rxc4!! 40 Rxe5 Rxc2+ 41 Kfl dxe5 42 d6 (otherwise 42
. Rb2 wins) $42, . . \mathrm{Rd} 243 \mathrm{Kel} \mathrm{Rec} 244$ d7 Rxh2 45 Kdl Ra 2 and wins. Thus, White must exchange the pawns.

38 dxe6! Rxc4?
My opponent's turn for a nervous move The man of steel would have opted to make use of the f-file, which can now be opened, irrespective of the cost on his queenside. By 38...fxe6 39 Qxb6 Rf7! (not 39...Rxc4 40 Rxc4 Rxc4 41 Qxa5 Rxe4 42 Qc7+ Kh6 -forced- 43 Qclt Kg6 44 Qc2 d5 45 b6 with the better game) 40 Qxa5 Rf3 41 Re3!? Rxc4!! 42 R2e2 (42 Rxc4? Qb2+) 42...Rc1 43 Rxf3 gxf3+ 44 Kxf3 Qf6+! 45 Ke 3 Rc3+ 46 Kd2 Qd4+ 47 Kel Rcl mate.

A better defence is 41 Qel (instead of 41 Re3) but Black has a strong attack after 41...h4 42 gxh4 (otherwise 42... hxg3 43 hxg 3 Qh 5 etc$) 42 \ldots$ Rcf8 43 Rf 2 d5! although White could perhaps hold out with 43 a5 (instead of 43 Rf2) 43 .. Rh3 44 Kh 1 ! Rhf3 45 Kg 2 etc.
39 Rxc4 Rxc4 40 exf7!
Things are now looking much rosier for White since he threatens 41 Rf2 winning. Black can hardly keep in the game with 40...Kxf7 as White will play 41 Qh6 when the e-pawn is immune and he threatens Rf2+. Black's choice is then between:

1) $41 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 5$ !? $42 \mathrm{Rf} 2+\mathrm{Ke} 7$ ! 43 Qf8+ Ke6 44 Qe8+ Kd6 45 Qb8+ Ke6 (45...Rc7 46 Rf6+!) 46 Qxb6+ and White will probably win;
2) 41 ...Kg8 $42 \mathrm{Qg} 6+\mathrm{Kh} 8 \quad 43 \mathrm{~h} 3!\mathrm{Rxa} 4$

44 hxg4 hxg4 45 Qxg4 intending Qg6 Kh2 and Rf2.
40 ... Rc7
Coming back to the f-file, but it is now too late.
$41 \mathrm{f8Q}+$ !
An important zwischenzug, bringing the black king to a less favourable position.
41 ... Kxf8 42 Qxb6 Rf7 43 Qxa5 Qa1 No better were 43...h4? 44 Qd8+ and 45 Qxh4, or 43...Qf6 44 Qel with an easy defence.
44 Qd8+!, 1 : 0.
A well played resignation! After 44 ...Kg7 45 Qg5+ Kf8 46 Rf2 Rxf2+ (best) 47 Kxf2 (diagram) Black will neither recoup his two pawns nor find perpetual check.
I worked out these variations:

1) $47 . . . \mathrm{Qxa4} 48$ Qf6+ winning either the d-pawn or the h-pawn with check;

CORRESPONDENCE
Following are Trophy Tournament results from the N.Z. Correspondence Chess Association's 1979/80 events
46th N.Z. Ch'p: Heasman 1 Roundill; Smith 1 Ter Horst, 1 Luey; Luey 1 Smith, $\frac{1}{2}$ Beach; Freeman 1 Ter Horst; Ter Horst 1 Luey; Beach 1 Ter Horst. Reserve Ch'p: Brimble 1 Lovelock; raylor 1 Steadman, 1 Millar, 1 Brimble, 1 Lovelock, 1 De Groot; Millar 1 Van Deveren; Steadman $\frac{1}{2}$ Rice; Fletcher $\frac{1}{2}$ taylor.
Class 2: Johnstone $\frac{1}{2}$ Smith; Jones Mazur; Bishop 1 Gibson; Brightwell 1 Johnstone.
Class 3 Red: Mitchell 1 Brightwell, 1 Heremaia; Fraser 1 Fenwick, $\frac{1}{2}$ Watt; Bennett 1 Watt; Burndred $\frac{1}{2}$ Fraser, Fraser. raser.
Class 3 Green: Melville 1 Newell, $\frac{1}{2}$ Moratti, I Else; Moratti 1 Maxwell, 1 Brinkley 1 Erise, 1 I Newell, 1 Haak; 1 O'Connor, 1 Veldhnizon 1 O'Connor, 1 Veldhuizen, $\frac{2}{2}$ Haak; Haak 1 'Connor, 1 Moratti' ${ }^{\prime}$ Connor 1 Else, 1 Newell; Veldhuizen 1 Maxwell.
Class 3 Blue: Anderson 1 Salter, 1 Fisher; Brumby 1 Lockwood; Passmore


Position after 47 Kxf 2
2) 47...Qd4+ (this would have worked if the white queen was still on a5) Qe3! Qxa4 $49 \mathrm{~b} 6 \mathrm{Qb} 550 \mathrm{~h} 3!$ (either weakening Black's g-pawn or making an escape route for the white king) $50 .$. exh3 $51 \mathrm{Kgl!}$ Qbl+ 52 Kh 2 and wins. 3) $47 \ldots \mathrm{Qb} 2+48 \mathrm{Kel} \mathrm{Ob} 4+\quad 49 \mathrm{Od} 2$ ! Qxe4+ 50 Kf 2 Qxa4? 51 Qf4+! and White wins the king and pawn ending. If, in this line, 48 ...Qbl+ (instead of $48 .$. Qb4+) $49 \mathrm{Ke} 2!$ Qxe4+ 50 Qe3 Qc2+ 51 Qd2 Qe4+ 52 Kf 2 and, with his advanced pawn, white wins the queen ending.
首 䓝

Meader, 1 Hagan; Bowler 1 Anderson; Jones 1 fisher, 1 Hagan.
Class 4 Green: Preston 1 Alexander, 1 Ferguson; Robbie 1 Morgan; Dunwoody 1 Gummer.
Class 4 Red: Moonlight 1 Clover, 1 King, I Hartley, 1 Billinghurst, 1 Cox Boyden 1 Turner, 1 Cox; Hartley 1 Dainty; Cox 1 Turner.
Class 5 Green: Morris 1 James, 1 Alinao; Addie 1 Wilson; Turnbull 1 Muir 1 Trafford.
Class 5 Red: Jennings 1 Watson, Sharples; Galu $\frac{1}{2}$ Brohm, 1 Jennings, 1 Rickitt; Brohm 1 Watson, 1 Sharples, 1 Stynman, 1 Rickitt; Sharples 1 Watson 1 Rickitt, 1 Stynman, 1 Galu; Parker Watson; Atkinson 1 Watson; Edwards 1 Watson; Rickitt 1 Stynman; Stynman I Watson.
NZCCA has begun publishing its own magazine for correspondence players. The second issue is just out. Production is not flash (it amazes me that NZCCA can produce a magazine at all on their limited budget) but contents are very good indeed - book review, many games, latest TT results \& scores, letters and other items of interest to the CC player. Geoff Fisher is the Editor.

## 40~40 Strategy

by VERNON SMALL

After reading Peter Stuart's articie ou the Upper Hutt Chess club $40-40$ in the October issue of NEW ZEALAND CHESS it struck me that some players may be interested in a few of my thoughts on the subject.
Of course, before I decided to cone across with ary secrets I bad to do a bit of soul searching. I mean, after playing in four $40-40$ in your life for two firgts and two equal firsts, you tend to mentally make a deposit in your
bank account before you leave home bank account before you leave home
I would hate to change that
The first point to make about these "fast" tournaments is that they are only historically lower down the pecking order than 40 in $2 \frac{1}{2}$ tournaments. In other words, if Ruy Lopez had set his looping clock al 40 nimutes to the hour hen chate at are that would have been point case at baguio City. I suppose the point I am really trying to make is that arbitrary convention theso') is an arbitrary convention in chess and, as such, a time control camnot make a Bronstein more or less real. Indeed should be more fast time cons there saments ber rast time control tour goes so far as to sume gand eve goes so lat as to suggest that they give a tren the first point port, on the second I tremely receptive') to persuan ex trenantaces in terns of rounds, The saved, and spectator interest (there are usually pore spectators at the final round of the 40 than the whole of a New Zealand Championship) are too obvious to enumerate.
So how do you play these "tournaments of the future"? All I can do is give some insights into my own methods which seem suited to my own particular
seem suited to my own par
Preparation is fairly unimportant but I usually get some five-minute games under my belt in the week leading up to the rournament for those final sprints. I almost invariably choose 'slow' openings - flark openings, King's Indian Attacks -- when White, and safe equalising lines as black-- Oueen's Indians or Sicilians with Nc6, Nf6 and $d 6$, the 'missionary position.: The reasoning behind my choice is
based on the fact that I think, rightly or wrongly, that my intuitions are pretty good so, if the game is as long as possible, then there is less time per move for analysis - and intuition plays a greater part in decision making Contrary to popular belief, I don't think it is necessary to move very quickly in the opening to get an advantage in time which you then preserve antil your opponent runs out of cime. Looking at my games (and I always record them) I rarely, if ever, had a significant time advantage after half an hour's play but usually had about five minutes nore in the last twenty. Peter came close to finding the reason for this when he said that I don't always attempt to find the best move but, having found a good one, play it without wasting time looking for a better one. Implicit in his statement is the value judgment that somehow, if there was more time, the standard of play would be 'better', pre sumably ad infinitum. But that aside, I think the real reason is that once, through careful opening play, an advantage has been achieved all that is required is that it be maintained or increased. Once a move that does that is found, there is little need to look

## urther

Of course in this traditional chess world we must still play in cournaments With traditional time controls and it is necessary to have a '40-40' and a ' $2 \frac{1}{2}$ hour' mentality. Unfortunately, I fan more and more that almost all the games I play in New Zealand I play in a $0-40$ mentality. I would be interested to know if any other of our interational players find that the division fun' we all have between 'serious' and fun tournaments becomes misplaced by the pressure of international events so that all other events become second-rate n their minds. Perhaps this could account for the relative obscurity of layers like Bernard Carpinter and Grant err after some excellent results overeas.
One final comment. I hope that more 40-40s (especially if they are organised as professionally as Upper Hutt's) will en country, especially tournaxts; by this I
where the first time control is relative to a certain number of moves made and the second an absolute time limit, say 15 minutes to finish the game. These are the real 'in between' tournaments for me and neither attract the players nor the spectators that the 40-40s do.
What evidence is there for the last statement? It hardly seems fair to take the Upper Hutt 40-40 as being typical of that type of tournament considering the superb organisation and catering as compared with most of the 'in between' tournaments as defined by Vernon.
Probably there is room for both-Editor.
I had hoped to annotate one of my games from this year's $40-40$ but I can only find a record of one of my games (I always lose them) so here it is.
V.A. SMALL P.A. GARBETT

01d Indian Defence

Here, I guess, is lesson one. I doubt very much that a player of Paul's class would ever adopt such a shaky set-up in a longer game, but he was playing 'fast and loose.

8 Ng 5 d 5 g cxd5 cxd5 10 f 3 exf3 11 exf3 Bf5 12 Rel+ Be7 13 Qe2 h6
Black wants to prevent b3 and Ba3, but 13...Kf8 might be more sagacious.
14 Nh3 g5? 15 Nf2 Nf8
Paul wants to close the e-file for good and $15 .$. Be6 16 f 4 g 4 would leave the threat of $f 5$ always in the air.

16 f 4 Ne 6
Perhaps better was 16 ...g4.
17 Qe5!


Now, of course, White has a winning game so the correct strategy is for White to speed up his own play by only analysing until he finds a continuation which increases or main-
tains his advantage.
17 ... Be4 18 Ncxe4

Of course 18 Bxe4 dxe4 19 Ncxe4 was a much stronger continuation, but I found the text first:
$18 \ldots$ dxe4 19 Nxe4 Rg8 20 Nxf6+ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}B x f 6 & \cdots 2 & \mathrm{Qb} 5+ & \mathrm{Kf} 8 & 22 & \mathrm{~d} 5 & \mathrm{Nd} 4 & 23 & \mathrm{Qc} 5+\end{array}$ $\mathrm{Bxf6}$
Kg 7
From memory, this is as far as I analysed at move eighteen and decided to worry about whether the pawn on $g 5$ was winnable when I got here.

24 fxg5 hxg5. 25 Bxg5 b6
I had only looked at $25 \ldots$...Rc8 intending 26 Bxf6+ Qxf6 27 Qxa7 Ra8 (27. NC2 28 Rf1) 28 Qxb7 Nc2 29 Rf1 Qd4+ 30 Khl and White must win/can't lose.
26 Bxf6+ Qxf6 27 Qe7 Rgd8 28 Qxf6+ Kxf6 29 Rad1 Nb5 30 Rc 1 Rd 631 a 4 Nd4 32 Re4 Nb3 33 Rf4+ Kg7 34 Rc 7 and white won fairly easily.

## 皿

More From Overseas contd
Hence many of the players competing in London, attracted by the prospect of winning large portions of Benedictine liqueur and handsome cash prizes, entered for the Manchester event.
The eventual winners were Murray
Chandler and George Botterill who both scored 7/9 with Murray winning the Benedictine Liqueur Trophy on the tie-break. Chandler suffered a loss to Nigel Birnboim in round six but then three successive victories allowed him to catch
Botterill.
The future success of these international Swisses in England seems guaranteed with cooperative and interested sponsors such as Martini and Rossi (manufacturers of Benedictine Liqueur), Lloyds Bank and Aaronson Brothers.
Leading scores: 1 IM Chandler ( $N Z$ ) 7; 2 IM Botterill (WAL) 7; 3-5 GM Ballnas (PHI), IM Cuartas (COL) \& IM Birnboim (ISR) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; 6-10 IM Iskov (DEN), GM Kraidman (ISR), IM Petursson (ICE), IM Niklasson (SWE) \& Short (ENG) 6. Further back were IMs Bednarski, Pritchett, Sanz and Ravikumar.
ARKELL - CHANDLER, Pirc Defence:
1 e4 d6 2 d 4 Nf6 $3 \mathrm{Nc}^{2} \mathrm{~g} 6 \quad 4 \mathrm{Bc} 4 \mathrm{Bg} 7$ 5 Qe2 Nc6 6 e5 Nd7 7 Nf 3 Nb 68 Bb 3 $\begin{array}{lllllll}50-0 & 9 & \mathrm{Bf} 4 & \text { a } 5 & 10 & \mathrm{a} 4 & \mathrm{Bg} 4 \\ 11 & 0-0-0 & \mathrm{Qc} 8\end{array}$ 12 Qe3 dxe5 13 dxe5 Be6 14 Bxe6 Qxe6 15 Bh6 Rad8 16 Rxd8 Rxd8 17 Bxg7 Kxg7 18 h 4 Nc 419 Qf4 N4xe5 20 h 5 Qf5 21
h6+ Kg8 22 Qxf5 gxf5 23 Nb5 Rd7 24 Rdl Rxdl+ 25 Kxdl Nxf3 26 gxf3 f6 27 Nxc7 Kf7 28 c3 Kg6 29 Ne6 Kxh6 30 Nc5 Kg5 $31 \mathrm{Nxb} 7 \mathrm{Kf} 4 \quad 32 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Ke} 533$ $\mathrm{Nc} 5 \mathrm{Kd} 534 \mathrm{Nb} 3 \mathrm{~h} 535 \mathrm{Nd} 2 \mathrm{f} 4 \quad 36 \mathrm{Kf} 1$ f5 37 Kg 2 e5 38 Kh 3 e4 39 fxe4+ fxe4 40 Kh4 Ne5 41 b4 e3 42 fxe3 fxe 343 Nf1 e2 $44 \mathrm{Ne} 3+\mathrm{Ke} 4 \quad 45 \mathrm{Ng} 2 \mathrm{Nd} 3 \quad 46 \mathrm{Kg} 3$ h4+ $47 \mathrm{Kxh} 4 \mathrm{Kf} 348 \mathrm{Kh} 3,0: 1$.
Report: Paul Spiller

In CHICAGO the U.S. OPEN attracted 563 competitors. Top scorers: 1 GM Gheorghiu (RUM) $10 \frac{1}{2} / 12$; 2 GM Bisguier (USA) $10 ; 3-7$ IM Soltis (USA), GM A1burt, GM Biyiasas (CAN), McCambridge (USA) \& Whitehead (USA) $9 \frac{1}{2}$.

The Kostic Memorial Tournament at VRSHAC was a strong category 9 event. England's GM Michael Stean made up for several disappointments this year by taking first place with $10 \frac{1}{2} / 14$. He was followed home by 2 GM Rajkovic (YUG) 10; 3 GM Sahovic (YUG) 9늘 ; 4 GM Kurajica (KUG) 9; 5-7 GM Bronstein (USSR), GM Matanovic (YUG) \& GM Jansa (CZ) $8 \frac{1}{2} ; 8$ GM Marjanovic (YUG) 8; 9 GM Lein (USA) $7 \frac{1}{2}$; 10 GM Matulovic (YUG) 7; 11 IM Kapelan (YUG) $5 \frac{1}{2}$; 12-13 GM Bukic (YUG \& Janicievski (YUG) 5; 14 Grubicic (YUG) $1 \frac{1}{2}$; 15 GM Szabo (HUN) 1 .
Szabo had to withdraw through illness after eight rounds.

## NZCA RATING SYSTEM CHANGES

he NZCA Rating Rules have been amended to enable more events to be rated. The Tournament Qualification rules are now as follows.

1. Tournaments under the auspices of NZCA (i.e. Congress, N.I., S.I., Nat'1 Junior, Nat'l Schoolpupils) shall be Junior, Nat 1 School
2. International tournaments in which players represent N.Z. shall be rated if practicable.
3. Other tournaments will qualify for rating on the basis of format rather than status. Before qualifying, a tournament must meet the following condi-
tions: All players in the tournament must be financial members of an affiliated club (i.e. entry forms should provide for certification of membership by a club official);

All players must have received prior notice (e.g. on entry form) that the tournament will be rated; At least half the players must already have a National Rating; All games must be played with clocks;
No games may be decided by adjudication;
The results must be supplied to the Association on NZCA Rating Cards (available, free, from the Association).
4. Tournaments qualifying under Rule 3 above with a time control not faster than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ minutes per move throughout the than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ minutes per move throughout the
game shall be rated in the usual manner - see April 1977 NEW ZEALAND CHESS.
5. For tournaments qualifying under Rule 3 above with a faster time control the players' basic coefficients ( $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{b}}$ ) will be subject to the reducing factor

$$
\frac{\text { Time per move }}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} \text { minutes }}
$$

Where the rate of moves varies from one time control to another, the average rate over the first 60 moves shall apply. Performance factors ( $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{p}}$ ) shall not apply in these tournaments.
Example: Time control is 45 moves in $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours +15 minutes to finish the game. Total time avallable for the first 60 Total time available for the first
moves is 105 minutes, an average of 1.75 minutes per move; thus the reducing factor would be $1.75 \div 2.5=0.7$.
6. Tournaments played at a faster rate than 30 seconds per move shall not be rated.
7. In the case of tournaments qualifying under Rule 3 above, the organisers shall provide the Association with shall provide the Association with signed certification that the above
conditions have been complied with and they shall further state the time control(s).

It is hoped that many of the open tournaments which have not been rated previously will be from now on. It should be realised, of course, that prompt action by organisers in sending in the required information will make the Rating Officer's task a great deal easier.

ANNUAL INDEX, VOLUME 5
NOTE: All references are to page numbers; only the first page number is given wher an article covers consecutive pages. All events are 1979 unless otherwise stated. Games are indexed under the players of the WHITE pieces; brackets fndicate that only part of the game is given. For easy reference, issues begin with the following page numbers: February, 1; April, 29; June, August, 77; October, 101; December, 125.

| FEATURES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Book Review 63 |  |
| Can You See the | Combinations? 16,33, |
|  | 55, 78, 105 |
| Correspondence | Chess Results 19,52, |
|  | 54, 92, 124, 150 |
| Letters | 1, 54, 135 |
| Local News | 20, 32, 59, 96, 104, 133 |
| Overseas News | 36, 64, 77, 122, 147 |
| ARTICLES |  |

Best Tournament Result
C.C. is NOT the Same

Chance to Play Endings,
23, 45
Chess Oscar 1978
Chess Pieces
Country Abbreviations
Drawing Line Missed
IDE News
Ratings - the Top 100
40 ~ 40 Strategy
NZCA News
nZCA Rating System Changes
Obituaries: Abbott H.R.
French N.N.A
Lennard C.G.
Mitchell I.R.
Phillips T.H
Olafsson Slams Boycotts
Olympiad Brevities
100 Years of N.Z. Chess Ch'ps Scotch Opening
Slow Telex Match
Winning Ways for Wily Woodpushers
World Correspondence Ch'p Semi-final World Junior Report

## TOURNAMENTS - LOCAL

All-Wellington Ch'p 1978 Auckland Centre Auckland Easter Auckland Interclub Auckland Interschools Auckland Labour Weekend 1978 Auckland Labour Weekend 1979 Auckland Provincial Schoolpupils Auckland Star Businesshouse 1978

Auckland liniversity
Civic c.C.
Civic Easter
Dunedin Easter
N.2. Ch p 1978/79
ence Ch'p 1978/79 N. 2 . Junior Ctr
N.2. Lightaing Ch'p
N.Z. Premier Reserve 1978/79 N.Z. Schoolpupils Ch'p North Island Ch'p
North Shore C.C.
Otago C.C.
Otago/Southland Schoolpupils
South Island Ch'p
Tawa C.C.
Tawa Labour Weekend 1978
lawa Labour Weekend 1979
Cpper Hutt DB $40 \sim 40$
Waitemata C.C.
Waitemata Open
Wellington Interclub
Wellington Interschools $\quad 99,133$
Winstone Open 11
TOURNAMENTS - OVERSEAS
Ansterdan (IBM)
Amsterdam (Zona1) 1978
Asian Junior 1978
1978
123
36
Banja Luka
Belgrade
Belgrade Women's
Biel
Bled-Portoroz
Bogota
Bonn
Buenos Aires 1978
Buenos Aires 1978
Clare Benedict
Dortmund
ubna
Dutch Ch'p
'plubs Cup

|  | 66 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1,64 |  |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { European Junior Ch'p 1978/79 } & 40\end{array}$
uropean
astings 1978/79
Jakarta

Kiel
London (Lloyds Bank) 101
Lone Pine
Lublin
Luzern
Manila
Maribor 1978
Montreal
Munich
Nunich
Novi Sad 1978
Odjaci 1978
Oude Meester GP
Polanica Zdroj
Praia da Rocha 1978
Riga (I'zonal) 64,123, 126
Rio de Janeiro
(I'zonal) 64, 123, 12

## Ruma 1978

Santa Cruz de la Sierra 1978
Sao Paulo
Sarajevo
Singapore 1978
Smederevska Palanka
Sochi
ofia
Spartakiad
Stip 1978
Tallinn
Teheran 1978
Tramandai 1978
rstenik
J.S. Ope
U.S.S.R. Ch'p 1978
U.S.S.R. Zonal

Vrnjacka Banja
Vrshac
Waddinxveen
Warsaw (Zonal)
Wijk-aan-Zee
Women's Olympiad 44
World Cadet Ch'p 41, 122
World Junior Ch'p 123, 144
Yugoslav Ch'p

## MATCHES

Canterbury v Auckland
1978
Clvic v Tawa
Hubner v Hort
Lubojevic v Cligoric
jub
w Plymouth v Wa
temata
North Shore v Auckland
North Shorev Auckland
University
North Shorev Howick-

Pakuranga $1978 \quad 22$ Otago v Auckland
Otago v Otago University 62 Paris v Love
TImman v Polugaevsky 147
U.S.S.R. v D.D.R. 197839
U.S.S.R. v Yugoslavia 91

## GAMES - LOCAL

ANDERSON - Garbett 11, E. Green 11, Sarapu 4 APTEKAR - Feneridis 97, Noble 132, Sarfati 97

BATES - Bell 31, Dowden 108, Saxon 31
BEACH D. - Anderson 11, P.Green 114, Small 11,

Steadman 96
BEACH P. - Cordue 13,
Power 14
BENNETT - Stuart 113
CARPINTER A. - Weir 114
CORDUE - Cornford 21
CORNFORD - E.Green 96,
Sarapu 113, Weir 114
DOWDEN - Foord 106, Lloyd 104
EVANS M. - Clark 90, E. Green 85, Steadman 87
FOSTER - Scott 88
RANKEL - T.Spiller 97
FREEMAN - Love 60, Sarfati
75, Whitehouse 88
GARBETT - M.Evans 85, E.
Green 84, Laird (25),
Smith 96, Stuart 61,
latson 84
GIBBONS - Garbett 85
Smally - Sarapu 113,
mall 114, T.Spiller (23), (71)

GREEN E. - Jensen (49),
Laird 72, Mataga 85 ,
Sutton 7, Weir
RKOW - T Spiller
HAWKES - Frankel 97, 133
HENSMAN - Stuart 86
JENSEN - A.Carpinter 50, M.Evans 87, Nokes (45),

Steadman 20

LAIRD - Anderson 11, D.
Beach 12, Garbett 73,
Sarapu 11, Weir 10
LEONHARDT - D.Beach 134
LOVE - Foord 134, Jense 62, Paris 61, 100

MARSHALL - D.Evans (48) Lloyd 108
MATAGA - Cordue 14, Gol-
logly 108, Knowles 106
Smith 20, Steadman 89
METGE - P. Beach 13,
Mataga 13
MOUNIER - Steadman 74
NOKES - Anderson 11, Garbett 9, Sarapu 6
NORTON - Marshal1 61
PARIS - Love 61, Watson
108 (27), Metge
OWER - Mataga (27), Metge

SARAPU - E.Green 114,
Jamieson 98, Mataga' 131,
Small 96, Sutton 8
SARFATI - Mataga (27), 89 SELL - Marsick (49)
SMALL - Garbett 88, 152,
T.Spiller 85, Von't
T.Spiller
Steen 107

SMITH - P.Beach 14, Cater 32, P.Green 114, Lindsay (47)
SPILLER T
ILLER T. - Aptekar 97 .Carpinter 90, Smith
(23)

TEADMAN - Bennett 96,
Jensen 87
TRETCH - Lynn 87
STUART - Watson 87
SUTTON - Anderson (46), D.
Beach (26), Mataga 20,
Beach (26), Mataga 20,
Shead 96, Steadman 21,
Shead 96 ,
Toth 148
VAN DIJK - Weegenaar 107
WAITE - Anderson 37
WATSON - Small 107
WEIR - Sarapu 70
WHITE - Foord 109
WONG - Haase 62
games - OVERSEAS
ADORIAN - Larsen 127

ANDERSSON - Robatsch 65 ARKELL - Chandler 152
BALASHOV - Sunye 129 BAUERMANN - Butze 100 BELJAVSKY - Gulko 40,
Szekely 122
BOTTERILL - Chandler 102
BOUAZIZ - Ribli 127
CHANDLER - Petursson 102, Westerinen 102
CHI - Gligoric 92
CIOCALTEA - Giffard 36
DANKERT - Karpov 65 depasquale - Cordue 31 DOUVEN - Seirawan 146 GAPRINDASHVILI - Nikolac 44
GELLER - Kuzmin 40 GEORGADZE - Miles 69 GHEORGHIU - Tarjan 68 GLIGORIC - Ljubojevic 66 GRUNFELD - Helmers Polugaevsky 127
JJTIERREZ - L.Brostein 36
HORT - Ljubojevic 57 HUBNER - Balashov 129
IVKOV - Petrosian 129
JURTAJEV - Tal 123
KARPOV - Larsen 58, Lutikov 123, Sosonko 77
KASPAROV - Browne 69
Bukic 69, Marjanovic 69
KAVALEK - Hubner 57, Karpov 57
LETZELTER - Asmundsson 35, Huss 35
LIBERZON - Korchnoi 67
LIU - Donner 35
LJUBOJEVIC - G1Igoric 66, Korchnoi 65
MTLES - Adorian 128 NIKOLIC - Chandler 68
PETROSIAN - Sax 66 PLASKETT - Hawelko 40 POKOJOWCZYK - Timoshenko (147)

POLUGAEVSKY - Tal 127 PORTISCH - Balashoy 129 Sax 129, Torre 128 RAZUVAEV - Farago 66 RIBLI - Marjanovic 92 Pomar 35
RODRIGUEZ A. - Tringov 35 RODRIGUEZ R. - Bouaziz 127

SAX - Donner 35 SEIRAWAN - Barbero 146, Larsen 67
SMYSLOV - Gligoric 41 SOPPE - Baumstark 36 SOSONKO - Kavalek 77, Schneider 35
SPASSKY - HUbner 65, S1 gurjonsson 65, Tal 58 SPILLER P. - Jonatansson 75
STEADMAN - Karp 146 SUBA - Roos 36

TAGNON - Gaprindashvill 36 TAL - Gheorghiu 127, HUbner 58, Portisch 59, Spassky 57, Velimirovic 91
TAULBUT - Andersson 41 TERADA - Steadman 146
TIMMAN - Karpov 59 TORRE - Olafsson 122 TSESHKOVSKY - Tal 40
VAGANLAN - Timman 129 VASIUKOV - Mestel 41 ZAITSEV - Plachetka 66

## OPENINGS

ALEKHINE DEF: 134 BENONL DEF: $11,96,97,127$ BIRD'S OPENING: 31, 86, 11 BISHOP'S OPENING: 11
BLACKMAR-DIEMER: 83
CARO-KANN DEF: 44, 57, 58,
61, 67, 97, 133
CATALAN: 35,50
DUTCH DEFENCE: 14, 20, 61, 87
ENGLISH, 1...e5: 59, 114, 129, 146; 1...c5: 65, $66,85,87,91,107,127$ $1 \ldots \sim: 36,67,88,129$ EVANS GAMBIT: 75
FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME: 106
FRENCH DEFENCE, Winawer: $20,35,74,87,88$; Tarrasch: 21, 59,61, 75, 88, 129, 146; Other: 37,60, 65, 106, 107, 10a GRUN'S DEITT: 6, 90 , ING'S GAMBIT: 6, 90
KING'S INDIAN ATACK: 62 57, $69,77,85,102,128$. 57, 69, 77, 85, 102, 128; 129
MODERN DEFENCE: $13,40,68$ NTMZOINDIAN DEFENCE: 11, 13 , $65,90,108,114,129,148$

NTMZOWITSCH-LARSEN: 11, 85, 87
OLD INDIAN DEFENCE: 152 PETROFF DEFENCE: 61
PIRC DEFENCE: 13, 14, 35 36,66, 152
QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED $11,40,97$
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED 32,41, 66, 114
QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENCE: 4 $11,58,65,68,69,128$, 129, 146
QUEEN'S PAWN: 11, 12, 87, 133
RUY LOPEZ: $11,36,40,57$, $62,85,98,113,122,146$ SCANDINAVIAN DEFENCE: 58, 96, 122
SCOTCH: 70, 97, 132
SICILIAN DEFENCE, Dragon: 40, 69; Najdorf: 31, $57,88,91,122,127,129$ Richter-Rauzer: 77; Pelikan: 35; Taimanov 96, 107, 114; Kan: 84, 109; Scheveningen: 35, 109; 84,$96 ; 2$ c $3: 9,20$ 36, 84, 96; 2 c3: 9, 20 Closed: 108, 114; Other 14, 31, 36, 41, 65, 96, 14, 31, 36, 41, 65, SLAV DEFENCE: 7, 8, 66, 72 TROMPOVSKY ATTACK: 85, 97 VIENNA GAME: 88

## ***************************

## STOP PRESS!

## C.J.S. PURDY DIES:

We were saddened to hear of the passing of Cecil Purdy on 6 November at the age of 72. As well as being six times Australian Champion, 'C.J.S.P.' also won the New 2ealand
pionship in 1924/25. bituary article in next ssue.
N.Z. CHAMPIONSHIP FIELD
L.Aptekar, D.H.Beach, A.L. Carpinter, M.Evans, E.M. Green, J.N.Metge, R.Nokes, .Sarapu, V.A.Small, R.W. Smith, P.W.Stuart and P.B. Weir.

## CLUB DIRECTORY

The annual fee (six listings) for this column is $\$ 5.00$ payable with order to the New Zealand Chess Association, P.O.Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auck1and.

AUCKLAND CENTRE meets Mondays \& Thursdays at clubrooms, 17 Cromwell Street, Mt Eden, phone 602 042. Contact: Nigel Metge, ph. 607 775. Schoolpupil coachin Friday evngs. Full recreational facilities - TV, poolroom, library.

HOWICK-PAKURANGA C.C. meets Tuesdays 7:30 pm (children 6:30-7:30) at Howick Bridge Club, Howick Community Complex, Howick. Contact: Peter McCarthy, phone 565 055, address 92 Ti Rakau Drive, Pakuranga, Auckland.

NORTH SHORE C.C. meets Wednesdays 7:30 pm (Tournament and casual play) in St Joseph's Hall, enr Anzac St \& Taharoto Rd, Takapuna. Postal address: P.0.Box 33587, Takapuna. Contact: Peter Stuart, phone 456377.

PARNELL C.C. meets 7:30 pm Wednesdays in Social Hall, Foundation for the Blind, 545 Parnel1 Road, Auckland. Contact: Terry Free, 23 Pasadena Ave, Pt Chevalier, Auckland, phone 868103.

CIVIC C.C.
meets 8:00 pm Fridays on 2nd floor, YWCA Building, Willis Street, Wellington. Contact: Tim Spiller, phone 759 756, or P.0.Box 2702, Wellington.

UPPER HUTT C.C. meets 7:45 pm Thursdays in Supper Room, Civic Hall, Fergusson Drive Upper Hutt. Contact: Anton Reid, 16 Hildreth Street, Upper Hutt, phone 288756.

OTAGO C.C.
meets 7:30 pm Wednesdays \& Saturdays at 7 Maitland Street, Dunedin, phone (clubrooms) 776 919. Contact: Malcolm Foord, 39 Park Street, Dunedin, phone 776213.

## BOOK CLUB

The titles listed on the back cover are only a selection of the titles available form the N.Z. Chess Assoclation. For a full list write to the Administration Officer, P.O. Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland.

The prices listed are available only to Book Club members - discounts range up to $25 \%$ with savings of as much as $\$ 10$ on some dearer titles. Book Club membership costs only 30 ch which should be remitted with your first order to the above address.

POSTAGE should be added as follows: For 1 book, 35c; for 2 books, 55c; for 3 books, \$1.05; for 4 or more books, $\$ 1 \cdot 40$.


[^0]:    ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Thanks are due to IBM for their donation of the IBM Selectric Typewriter used to produce this magazine.

